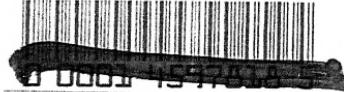


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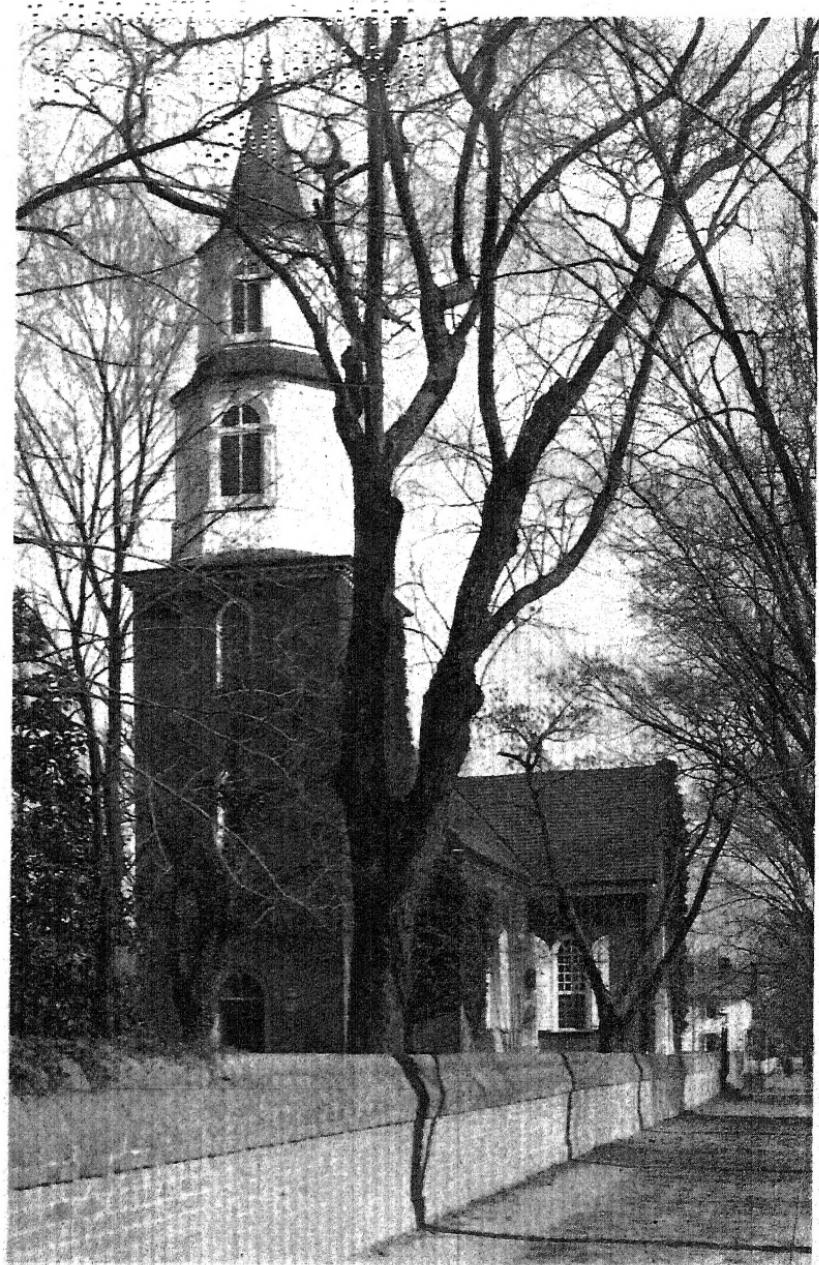


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COLONIAL VIRGINIA SHRINES



Bruton Parish Church

COLONIAL VIRGINIA SHRINES



A Complete Guide Book to
JAMESTOWN
WILLIAMSBURG
and YORKTOWN



By J. Luther Kibler

GARRETT & MASSIE PUBLISHERS RICHMOND

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FOREWORD

THIS book has been prepared to furnish some of the more interesting details of colonial history associated with the three great shrine-centers of the Virginia Peninsula. Much historic material lies buried in public libraries and court records, or is to be found only in publications not readily available to the vast majority of people. It is believed that this effort to provide some of this informing and inspiring data, in a form for ready reference, will prove acceptable and profitable to those interested in Virginia's early history.

The list of the names of the first adventurers at Jamestown will answer an inquiry which, doubtless, has arisen in the minds of many persons. Particular attention is invited to that part of the text that treats of Lower Jamestown Island and of the New Towne section of the site of Old Jamestown below the National Monument; there is much of interest to be found in the Island at large.

The great progress made by the Rockefeller Restoration in Williamsburg since the first edition appeared has necessitated the complete rewriting of the Williamsburg section. Much that is entirely new is, therefore, included. Also, new matter is added to show progress made by the National Park Service at Yorktown and Jamestown in developing the Colonial National Historical Park. The two hundred or more landmark stories herein included are brought down to the month of January, 1936, coincidentally with the 177th anniversary of the marriage of George Washington and the 253d anniversary of the dedication of Bruton Parish Church, thus making this book an interesting Epiphany manifesting much of the historic treasures of the three outstanding centers of public interest on the Virginia Peninsula as constituting the *Cradle of the Nation*.

J. L. K.

Williamsburg, Virginia
Bruton Church Day
January 6, 1936

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WILLIAMSBURG

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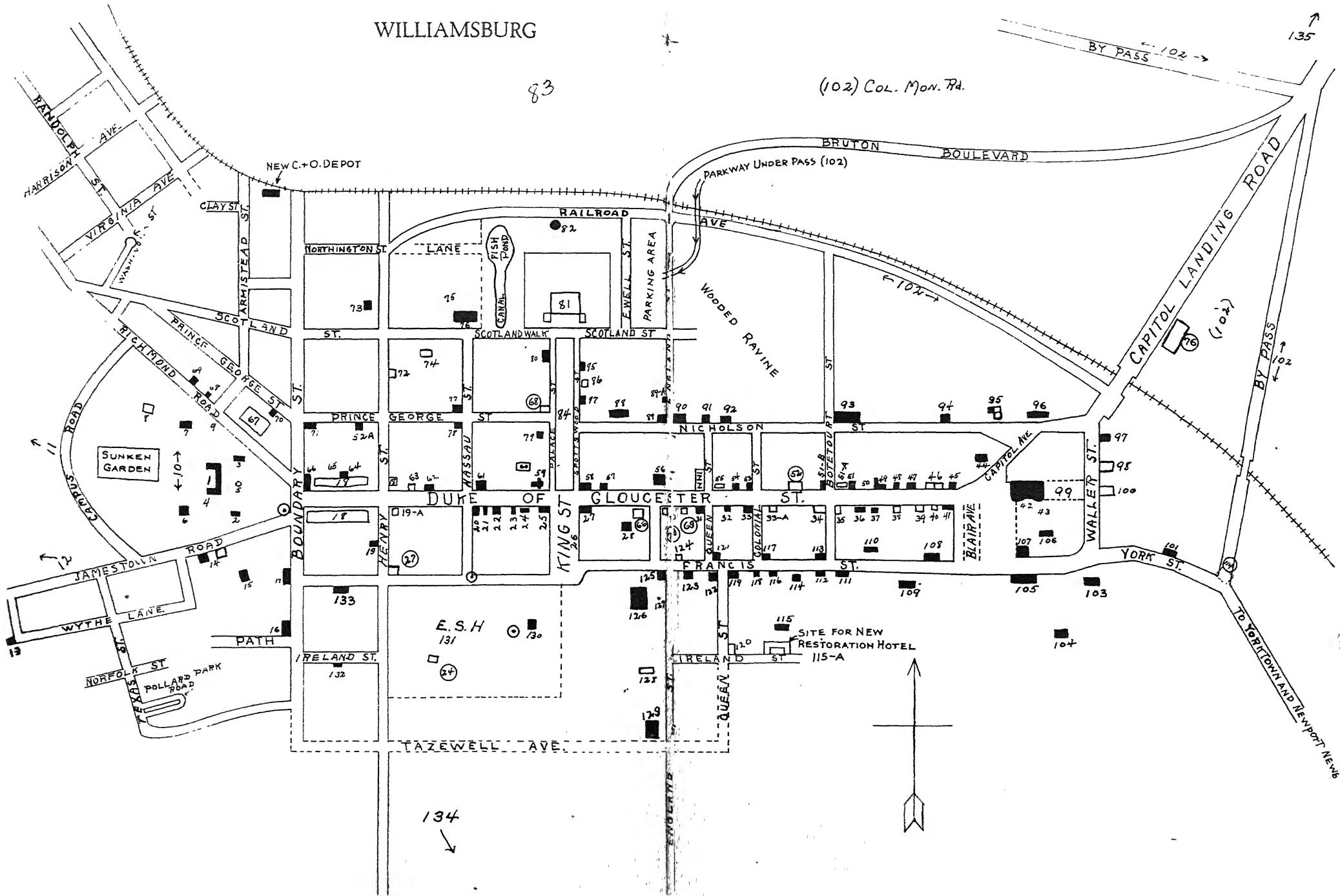
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COLONIAL VIRGINIA SHRINES

I

JAMESTOWN ISLAND

JAMESTOWN ISLAND, once a peninsula, was the site of Old James Towne. Here the Virginia Company of London—the London Company—under its three charters of 1606, 1609 and 1612, established the first permanent English colony on American soil, in Virginia, the oldest English name for the Continent of North America. The Virginia colony received three other important instruments for its guidance, in addition to the three charters:

1. The King's Plan of Government, dated November 20, 1606, which he called "Articles, Instructions and Orders."
2. Orders and Directions from the Council in England, dated December 10, 1606, concerning the officials of the colony.
3. Instructions to the Council in Virginia, directing how a settlement should be made.

Here, three small ships, the *Sarah Constant*, Captain Christopher Newport, admiral; the *Goodspeed*, Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, vice-admiral, and the *Discovery*, Captain John Ratcliffe, rear-admiral, all under the command of Captain Newport, with over one hundred colonists, moored their vessels on May 13, 1607 (O.S.). This was the beginning of the United States of America. The mighty Powhatan River the settlers renamed the James River; and their stockade they called James Fort. The village of huts, within the fort—built triangle-wise—was called James Towne. About twelve years afterwards the inhabitants began calling the town James City. But James Towne disappeared two centuries ago; only ruins and memorials now mark the site where the first foundations of our republic were laid. Jamestown! Its history has made the place a shrine, and the Island itself holy ground! Let us go back three and a quarter centuries. Here we note the new mileposts of history which the first settlers at Jamestown planted in their long voyage across the broad Atlantic:

1. The expedition sailed from Blackwall, in London, down the Thames River, passing Gravesend, December 19, 1606.
2. The ships were held in The Downs, near Dover, by stormy and contrary winds, from January 5 until February 16, 1607. While here, there was a mutiny against Rev. Robert Hunt, the minister for the colony.

3. The course of the ships lay 2,100 miles south to the Canaries, where the brave adventurers remained five days for a fresh supply of water.

4. The adventurers sailed due west 3,000 miles to the West Indies, reaching these islands March 26, 1607.

5. They passed the Tropic of Cancer, April 14th. Having lost their reckoning, Captain Ratcliffe proposed returning to England; but a friendly storm drove them towards Virginia.

6. Another storm arose—a vehement tempest—which lasted all night, April 21st.

7. At Cape Henry. Here the voyagers saw the land of Virginia, April 26, 1607. On this same day, Edward Maria Wingfield, Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, Captain Gabriel Archer, Captain George Percy and twenty-five others, including Captain Newport, leader of the expedition, went ashore at Cape Henry, which they named in honor of the Prince of Wales. While here, Captains Newport, Gosnold and Ratcliffe opened the Company's sealed box of legal documents and found therein the names of the seven councilmen for governing the colony: Bartholomew Gosnold, John Smith, Edward Maria Wingfield, Christopher Newport, John Ratcliffe, John Martin and George Kendall. Other councillors appointed in the next two years were: Gabriel Archer, Matthew Scrivener, Peter Winne, Richard Waldo and George Percy.

8. On arriving at Jamestown, the council elected a president. The term of office was one year. In this election Captain John Smith was not allowed to vote because he had been under arrest since the ships had left the Canary Islands, early in March. He was not released until the charges of mutiny against him were disproven, June 10th. This shows that Smith was not the leader of the colony during its voyage from England to Virginia. The five presidents of the council were the following: Edward Maria Wingfield, 1607 (Deposed); Captain John Ratcliffe, 1607 (Deposed); Matthew Scrivener, 1608 (Temporary); Captain John Smith, 1608; Captain George Percy, 1609. Captain John Smith was elected September 10, 1608, and deposed September 23, 1609, and sent back to England, under arrest, October 4, 1609. Captain George Percy was president until the arrival of Sir Thomas Gates as governor, May 23, 1610.

THE FIRST PLANTERS

The names of the one hundred and eight persons left at Jamestown by Captain Newport when he returned to England with the *Sarah Constant* and the *Goodspeed*, in June, 1607, have been preserved. Most writers of that period give the number as one hundred and five; Beverly says there were one hundred and eight. The following list includes the ones by Thomas Studley and Captain John Smith (almost identical) and twenty-seven other names found elsewhere. Several names are either duplicated or misspelled. The names of the first planters, were the following:

THE COUNCIL: Master Edward Maria Wingfield, Captaine Bartholomew Gosnoll, Captaine John Smith, Captaine John Ratcliffe, Captaine John Martin, Captaine George Kendall.

GENTLEMEN: Master Robert Hunt (preacher), Master George Percie, Anthony Gosnoll, George Flower, Captaine Gabriel Archer, Robert Fenton, Robert Ford, William Bruster, Edward Harrington, Dru Pickhouse, Thomas Jacob (sergeant), John Brookes, Ellis Kingston, Thomas Sands, Benjamin Beast, John Robinson, Thomas Mouton, Eustace Clovill (Clovell), Stephen Halthrop (Galthrope), Kellam Throgmorton, Edward Morish (Morris), Nathaniel Powell, Edward Browne, Robert Behethland, John Pennington, Jeremy Alcock (standard bearer), George Walker, Thomas Studley (Stoodie), Richard Crofts, Nicholas Haulgrave, Thomas Webbe, John Waller, John Short, William Tankhard, William Smethes, Francis Scarsbrough (Snarsbrough), Richard (Robert) Simons, Edward Brookes, Richard (Henry) Dixon, John Martin (son of councillor), Roger Cooke, Anthony Gosnold, Tho: Wotten, Chirurg (surgeon-general), John Stevenson, Thomas Gore, Henry Adling, Francis Midwinter, Richard Frith.

CARPENTERS: William Laxon, Edward Pising, Thomas Imry (Emory), Robert Small.

LABOURERS: John Laydon, George Cassen, Thomas Cassen, William Rodes, William White, Old (Ould) Edward, Henry Tavin, George Goulding (Golding), John Dods, William Johnson, William Unger, William Dods (?), William Cassen (?).

MECHANICS AND OTHERS: Jam: Read (blacksmith), Jonas Profit (sailor), Tho: Cowper (Couper) barber, Will: Garrett (bricklayer),

Edward Bronto (mason), William Love (tailor), Nic: Scot, Drum. (drummer), Wil: Wilkinson, Chirurg (surgeon).

Boys: Samuel Collier, Nat. Peacock, James Brumfield, Richard Mutton. With divers others to the number of one hundred and five, as follows:

MARINERS: John Collson, Matthew Fitch, Francis Nelson, Robert Tindall.

BRICKLAYERS: John Herd, Old (Ould) Short.

CARPENTERS: John Copper, Anas Todkill.

GENTLEMEN: Andrew Buckler, George Martin, Robert Pennington.

UNCLASSIFIED*: John Asbie, Oliver Brown, Charles Clarke, John Crookdeck, Daniel ——(?), Jeremy Deale, Richard Genoway, Thomas Godward, Robert Jackson, Robert Markham, Thomas Maunslie, John Poole, Thomas Skinner, Stephen ——(?), Thomas Turnbridge, Benjamin White.

THE THREE SUPPLIES

Other colonists soon followed the first planters. They came over as the first supply, in January and April, 1608; as the second supply, in October, 1608; and as the third supply, in August, 1609, and May, 1610. Those arriving in May, 1610, had been shipwrecked in the *Sea Venture*, on one of the Bermuda Isles. Captain Newport commanded each of these expeditions, remaining during this time a member of the Council.

THE SECOND CHARTER

In May, 1609, the Second Charter was granted to the London Company. It contained three new provisions:

1. The territory of the London Company was enlarged to extend two hundred miles north, and two hundred miles south of Old Point Comfort, and westward—no one knew how far.
2. The government of the colony was vested entirely in the London Company, instead of in the king, as before.
3. The colony was to be ruled by a governor, appointed by the London Company.

*C. Whittle Sams, in his *Second Attempt*, suggests that these might have been private soldiers.

The First and Second Charters both enjoined kind treatment of the Indians; for it was distinctly stated that the plantation was undertaken "for the propagation of the Christian religion and reclaiming of people barbarous to civility and humanity."

In 1609, while George Percy was president of the Council at Jamestown, Lord De La Warr (Thomas West) was made governor of Virginia for life, and Sir Thomas Gates, temporary, or lieutenant-governor, preceded him to Virginia. But Gates, wrecked with Captain Newport and Sir George Somers (Summers) in the Bermudas, did not reach Jamestown until May, 1610. The "starving time" had reduced the nearly five hundred persons in the colony to about sixty. On June 7, Gates and these despairing men abandoned Jamestown. Here the epic era of Jamestown ends!

LORD DELAWARE SAVES THE COLONY

On June 7, 1610, Lord Delaware, governor and captain-general, arrived at Old Point Comfort. (Here Fort Algernourne had been built in October, 1609, by John Ratcliffe, under the direction of George Percy, the last president of the council, in authority under the First Charter. Percy himself was at the fort when Lord Delaware arrived). The new governor brought with him one hundred and fifty colonists and a year's supply of provisions. He had come just in time to save the colony, now on the brink of utter ruin. A few days later, his coming would have been in vain. The good news reached the departing settlers at Mulberry Island (where Fort Eustis now is) where they turned back; and on June 10th, Lord Delaware reached Jamestown, and began at once to set things in order for the permanent establishment of the settlement.

A CRITICAL EPOCH

Nevertheless, the future of Jamestown still hung in the balance. While Lord Thomas West, governor and captain-general, was in Virginia, in 1610, the London Company's determination to continue its support of the Jamestown adventure was fixed, on the question of abandoning the enterprise, by the attitude of one man—Sir Thomas Gates. As John Martin, a councillor, had opposed the abandonment of the settlement, so Gates, who had prevented the firing of the town

when its wretched inhabitants sailed away on June 7th, but now in England, advised the Company, when he was questioned on the matter, not to give up this second attempt of England to establish herself in America. (Raleigh had made the first attempt at Roanoke Island.)

The answer of Gates to the request of the London Company for his opinion as to the course to be pursued, decided in this critical hour that Virginia should grow into the United States, instead of all North America being abandoned to France and Spain. The thrilling and momentous chapters of American history have been written, as they read today, because of the fortitude and perseverance and assistance rendered the struggling Jamestown colony by Sir Thomas Gates, nearly three and a quarter centuries ago. Gates, therefore, stands high among the founders of Virginia, and deserves to be better known by the American people.

LORD DELAWARE'S RULE

In 1611, Lord Delaware was compelled, by protracted illness, to return to England. On June 7, 1618, while on his return voyage to Virginia, he died at sea, near Delaware Bay—named after him. During the lifetime governorship of Delaware, the Jamestown colony was firmly established. By some historians he is regarded as the real founder of Jamestown—a true father of Virginia; for after him, no calamity was great enough to destroy the enterprise, or adventure, originated by Bartholomew Gosnold, the first father of Virginia. In 1612, the Third Charter was granted the London Company, chiefly to include the Bermudas, or Somer Isles, in Virginia territory. Under this charter, "Laws Divine, Moral and Martial" were introduced, while Delaware was in England.

The deputy, or acting governors, from 1610 to 1619, were: George Percy, president, who surrendered his commission to Governor Gates; Captain George Yeardley, Sir Thomas Dale (high marshal), and Captain Samuel Argall. Dale ruled with a rod of iron (1611-16); but under him the colonists were each given three acres of land, and John Rolfe began the cultivation of tobacco. Rolfe and Pocahontas accompanied Dale on his return to England. Argall, who was a remarkable but unscrupulous man, and robbed the colony, took ship to England in April, 1619, to escape arrest for his misdeeds. He left

COLONIAL VIRGINIA SHRINES: JAMESTOWN

Captain Nathaniel Powell as deputy-governor. Powell held the office for one week, until Sir George Yeardley arrived with a commission as governor and captain-general.

PRESIDENTS OF THE LONDON COMPANY

Two strong men were at the head of the Virginia Company in London for the eighteen years of its existence—Sir Thomas Smythe and Sir Edwin Sandys. In policy and temperament, they were opposites of each other. Smythe was president and treasurer of the London Company from 1606 till 1618. Sandys was president and treasurer from 1618 till 1624. These two men very largely determined the course pursued by the council in England, which directed affairs in Virginia. Sandys was a firm friend of popular government. On a certain occasion, King James I told the London Company, "Choose the devil if you will, but not Sir Edwin Sandys." But Sandys was chosen.

VIRGINIA'S GREAT CHARTER

On November 18, 1618 (O. S.) the Virginia Company of London granted to the colony, then comprising about a dozen large settlements, or plantations, a "Great Charter, or Commissions of Privileges, Ordinances and Laws," for the purpose of setting up a representative government in Virginia. By the authority granted in this constitution, the first House of Burgesses met at Jamestown, July 30, 1619. There were twenty-two members from eleven plantations and "hundreds" in the colony. Sir George Yeardley was governor till 1621. The "Ordinance and Constitution" of 1621 confirmed the provisions of the Great Charter. Under Yeardley, the "sympathetic friend of liberty," began constitutional and representative government in America.

RESIDENT JAMESTOWN GOVERNORS

The successors of Governor Yeardley, at Jamestown, while it was the capital of the colony for eighty years, were the following:

Sir Francis Wyatt, Governor and Captain-General, 1621-24. (While Wyatt was governor, the charter of the London Company was revoked by King James I and Virginia became a royal province in 1624.)

Sir Francis Wyatt (reappointed), Governor and Captain-General, 1624-26.

Sir George Yeardley, Governor and Captain-General, 1626-27.

Captain Francis West (Lord Delaware's brother), President of the Council, and Acting Governor, 1627-29.

Sir John Harvey, Governor and Captain-General, 1628-30.

Dr. John Pott, President of the Council and Acting Governor, 1629-30.

Sir John Harvey, Governor and Captain-General, 1630-35. (The tyrannical Harvey was deposed and sent back to England by his Council, in 1635, but the king reinstated him in 1636.)

Captain John West (Lord Delaware's brother), President of the Council and Acting Governor, 1635-36.

Sir John Harvey, Governor and Captain-General, 1636-39.

Sir Francis West, Governor and Captain-General, 1639-42.

Sir William Berkeley, Governor and Captain-General, 1642-52.

Richard Kemp, President of the Council and Acting Governor, while Berkeley was in England in 1644-45.

While Oliver Cromwell ruled England as Lord Protector of the Commonwealth, the General Assembly at Jamestown elected three governors of Virginia, 1652-60: Richard Bennett, 1652-55; Edward Digges, 1655-58; Samuel Matthews, 1658-60.

As soon as news of the Restoration in England reached Virginia, the General Assembly called Sir William Berkeley from Green Spring to the governorship again, March-July, 1660.

When Charles II was restored to his father's throne, he commissioned his old friend, Sir William Berkeley, governor again, after Virginia had recalled him to the governorship. (During the Commonwealth Period, Berkeley lived in retirement at his Green Spring mansion, five miles from Jamestown.)

Sir William Berkeley, Governor, 1660-77. (Bacon's Rebellion occurred in Berkeley's second term, June-October, 1676.)

Colonel Francis Moryson, Deputy-Governor, 1661-62.

Sir Herbert Jeffrys, Governor, 1677-78.

Sir Henry Chicheley, Deputy-Governor, 1678-80. (Chicheley lived at Rosegill, in Middlesex County, instead of at Jamestown.)

Lord Thomas Culpeper, Governor, 1680-83.

Nicholas Spencer, President of the Council and Acting Governor, 1683-84.

Lord Francis Howard, Governor, 1684-88. (He also lived at Rose-gill on the Rappahannock.)

Nathaniel Bacon, Sr., President of the Council and Acting Governor, 1688-90.

Sir Francis Nicholson, Lieutenant-Governor, under Lord Howard, the titular absentee governor, 1690-92.

Sir Edmund Andros, Governor, 1692-98.

George Hamilton Douglas (Earl of Orkney), Governor-in-Chief, 1697-1737. (The earl never came to Virginia, but for forty years ruled through lieutenants resident in the colony.)

Sir Francis Nicholson, Lieutenant-Governor, under the Earl of Orkney, 1698-1705.

In 1698, the State House at Jamestown burned. In 1699, the General Assembly met at Jamestown for the last time, before the capital was moved to Middle Plantation (Williamsburg). In 1705, when Nicholson's administration ended, the capitol at Williamsburg was completed.

ANCIENT JAMESTOWN GEOGRAPHY

The isthmus formerly connecting Jamestown Island with the mainland, at the northwest corner, was a sandbar, which gave name to Sandy Bay, at the head of Back River. In 1837, this slender neck had entirely disappeared. Back River, originally an estuary extending from the James at the lower end of the peninsula-island, to the sandbar isthmus, is now the stream which makes, with the James River, Jamestown Island, containing 1,559 acres of cleared land, woodland and swamp land. Neck of Land, between Back River and Powhatan Creek, is the region east of the Island, and traversed by the State highway. Old land grants and other records refer to the following natural divisions of Jamestown Island:

POWHATAN SWAMP: The large swamp region east of Back River.

PITCH AND TAR SWAMP: Extended, originally, from the Lone Cypress far down into the Island. The highway onto the Island crosses it east of the National Monument.

FRIGGETT LANDING: Was near the present bridge over Back River; and **PIPING POINT** was farther down Back River, on Powhatan Swamp.

LONE CYPRESS TREE: Now a landmark in the water, a hundred yards from the sea wall, in 1845 was, at low tide, on the shore of the Island. The old shore line included about twenty acres that have disappeared in the waters of the James. The depth of the river channel where this lost land once lay varies six, twelve, and eighteen feet.

BLOCK HOUSE HILL: At the upper end of the Island, opposite the sandy isthmus.

THE VALE: The little valley between the old State House foundation and the ruins of the Confederate fort.

FIRST, SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH RIDGES: The Ludwell and State Houses stood on the first ridge; the oldest part of old James Towne was built principally on the second and third ridges. The New Towne section included the fourth ridge.

ORCHARD RUN: The natural boundary between Jamestown, or James City, and the lower Island.

PASSMORE CREEK: Separating the cultivated part of the Island from Goose Hill, on the southwestern side of the Island. Named after Thomas Passmore, a settler in 1623.

GOOSE HILL: A group of seven low ridges.

GOOSE HILL MARSH AND CROCKETT'S NECK: Both in the lower Island.

TUCKER'S HOLE SWAMP: In the central part of the Island. Here, today, is a clear body of water an acre in extent and fed by a spring —Tucker's Spring Lake.

BLACK POINT: The extreme lower end of the Island. Black Point, originally, was a small, triangular peninsula, or land's end, but has long since disappeared, washed away with other portions of the lower Island. Here erosion is fast claiming precious timber land and giving the shore line a distressing appearance. Black Point is still used to describe the farther end of the Island.

KINGSMILL CREEK: A stream in the eastern part of the lower Island, flowing from Pitch and Tar Swamp into Back River, opposite the old Glebe Land, just above Archer's Hope.

THE THOROUGHFARE: The lower part, or mouth of Back River, which separates Archer's Hope from Jamestown Island; also called Spratley's Bay.

ISLAND HOUSE TRACT: A distant region of the Island bounded by Back River, Pitch and Tar Swamp, and Kingsmill Creek.

ANCIENT HIGHWAYS: The old roads and streets in Jamestown were the following: The Way along the Maine River. The roadbed of the Way has disappeared. The Main Cart Path, or the Old Greate Road (1694). This road extended from Block House Hill down through the town. Back Street, until 1655. This street was in New Towne, and ran parallel with the river, close by the present Jaquelin-Ambler house ruins.

THE SITE OF OLD JAMES TOWNE

Old James Towne of the seventeenth century, stood on the upper end of Jamestown Island, occupying most of that region as far down as Orchard Run. The site of the ancient James City village is today included partly in the grounds owned by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and partly in that portion of the Island owned by Mrs. Edward E. Barney, of Dayton, Ohio, and under lease as a private park.* The upper portion of Jamestown Island, comprising originally twenty-two and one-half acres of the site of historic Jamestown, is a gift to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, made by Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Barney, May 3, 1893. The chief concern of this society is the care and protection of the enclosed portion of the site of Old James Towne and its ancient landmarks. Here are the shrines and monuments visited annually by thousands from all sections of the United States and foreign countries.

OBLITERATED LANDMARKS

THE LANDING PLACE, MAY 14, 1607: This was about four hundred feet from the present shore, and about seven hundred and fifty feet south of the Lone Cypress Tree. This spot, where "the colony disembarked, and every man brought his particular store and furni-

*Until 1934.

ture, together with the general provision ashore," time and tide have obliterated forever.

THE TRIANGULAR FORT: Was built, says William Strachey, where "a certain canton and quantity of ground was measured, which they began to fortify, and thereon, in the name of God, to raise a fortress, with the ablest and speediest means they could." This triangle-wise fortress (finished June 15th) was perhaps five hundred feet east of the landing place. It measured four hundred and twenty feet on the river side and three hundred feet on each of the two other sides. The apex was at the corner of the present old Confederate fort, near the Relic House. This James Fort was later increased to five hundred and seventy-six feet and three hundred and eighty-four feet, in the above dimensions. In it was the church, storehouse, and guardhouse, and this was called James Towne. As thus built, Jamestown has been reproduced in miniature by George C. Gregory, of Richmond. Another fort—a star-shaped structure—was built east of the triangular fort of 1607. It must have been the guns of this second fort that scattered three boatloads of Indians as they approached Jamestown to massacre the inhabitants, on March 22, 1622. In the ancient James Fort—called James Towne—were also erected the first two wooden houses of worship, the Newport and the Delaware churches. In the latter, which was "a pretty chapel," John Rolfe and Pocahontas were married. Where Rolfe and the Indian princess, Lady Rebecca, thus sealed peace between King Powhatan and the English, the James River now holds sway.

BLOCKHOUSES: One was built in 1610, the other about 1623, north on Block House Hill. These blockhouses protected the town from hostile Indians approaching across the isthmus from the mainland. This hill was once nine hundred feet from the present sea wall.

BRICK FORT: Northwest of the old Confederate fort; built between 1670 and 1676. In 1701 it had twenty guns. Its site is now under water.

BRICK MAGAZINE, 1697: Ordered to be built in that year, stood one hundred yards inland, and in 1846 was occupied by John Gilliam, a Williamsburg carpenter. It was still standing in 1862, the date of the Confederate fort, built by Colonel William Allen.

DALE'S BRIDGE: A wharf opposite the Confederate fort; was built in 1611.

FIRST STEAMBOAT WHARF: Opposite the Old Church Tower.

FLAT ROCK JETTIES: Erected in 1895 at a cost of \$10,000, to protect the shore from river erosion. Had disappeared by 1900, and an additional fifteen feet of the shore had washed away.

PRESENT-DAY SHRINES AND MEMORIALS

OLD CHURCH TOWER: Lone relic of the destruction wrought by Bacon's Rebellion; standing two hundred and twenty-five years, the silent sentinel over a tragic past and a mute but impressive and imploring witness to man's forgetfulness, indifference and neglect. This ruined tower of the ancient temple of worship, once also a stronghold of defense, is all that remains of the first brick church at Jamestown, erected between 1639 and 1647, while Sir Francis Wyatt or Sir William Berkeley was governor.

MEMORIAL CHURCH: Erected on the foundations of the first and second brick churches, as a restoration, by the Colonial Dames, in 1907, and presented to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. Here are still preserved portions of the foundations of the third wooden church, in which the first House of Burgesses met in 1619. In the old chancel are two tombs: one of, perhaps, Sir George Yeardley, four times governor; and that of Rev. John Clough. Graves beneath the brick floor are located by blocks of white marble. On the walls are a half score of memorial tablets, recalling the story of the struggles, privations and sufferings of the early English settlers.

TOMBS OF DR. JAMES BLAIR AND HIS WIFE, SARAH HARRISON: Originally only about ten inches apart, they have been enveloped, broken and separated by a large sycamore tree which grew up between them, after the year 1743. They were restored, as much as possible, about thirty years ago.

PIOUS PILGRIMAGE MONUMENT: A granite cross, commemorating the visit, October 15, 1898, of three hundred Episcopal bishops and clergymen from a convention in Washington to the then deserted and desolate island—home of the first English Church in America.

NATIONAL JAMESTOWN MONUMENT: Erected in 1907, on land donated for the purpose by the A. P. V. A., in 1906, pursuant to an Act of Congress, passed in 1905, to commemorate the tercentennial of the "First Permanent English Settlement in America, on Jamestown Island in the James River, Virginia." The five inscriptions on the four sides of the ornamental base were prepared by William G. Stanard, secretary of the Virginia Historical Society. The monument is built of granite, from Lebanon, New Hampshire. It is one-hundred and three feet high, and cost \$50,000.

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH MONUMENT: The statue of Smith in bronze standing on a granite pedestal, was the gift of the late Mr. and Mrs Joseph Bryan, of Richmond, to the A. P. V. A., and was erected in 1907. The motto on Smith's coat-of-arms is *Vincere est Vivere*—to conquer is to live. Captain John Smith was the fourth president of the council, elected September 10, 1608, to succeed Matthew Scrivener, he having "substituted Master Scrivener his dear friend in the Presidency." This, after John Ratcliffe had been deposed, July 22, 1608, the four other councillors being absent or dead. Scrivener's sole vote, in turn, made Smith president, for the other councillors were again absent; and only councillors could vote. However, after the death of Gosnold (August 22, 1607) and in the long absence of Newport, it was Smith's force of character that, for about a year, made him the head of the colony. But he was deposed on September 23, 1609, and eleven days later arrested and sent back to England. In recent years, the career of Smith at Jamestown, despite the many exploits and accomplishments to his credit, has been the subject of criticism and controversy among historians. The story of Jamestown, for the first three years of the contentions and disturbances there, can be best understood, and Smith and his opponents justly judged only when it is kept in mind that, from the very beginning, there were three political parties, or factions, contending for power and supremacy in that little company of one hundred and five men and those who came later in the three supplies. These parties were: those supporting the policy of the London Company, the loyal party; those in sympathy with Spain, the hostile party, and Smith's personal following, generally in the minority, though like the loyalists, wishing success to the adventure. Smith's writings were colored, evidently,

to make his case, in all controversies, appear as favorable as possible to himself.

POCAHONTAS MONUMENT: A statue in bronze on a granite pedestal, erected in 1922 by the Pocahontas Memorial Association, a society composed of lineal descendants of the Indian princess, the second wife of John Rolfe. The real name of Pocahontas, who has been called the "Nonparella of Virginia," was Ma-to-a-ka (mah-to-ab-kah). Born 1595, married 1614, died 1617. The site of the church in which she was baptized, from a "font hewn hollow like a canoe," is now in the bed of the James River. Fruitless efforts were made in very recent years to locate her sepulchre at Gravesend, England, where she died. But though the exact resting place of this beloved child of the primeval forests of Virginia may never be found, the name and fame of Pocahontas will endure as long as American history.

ROBERT HUNT SHRINE: An open structure built of brick within the old Confederate fort, and erected by the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Virginia to commemorate the earliest celebration of the Holy Communion in the first permanent English settlement in America, June 11, 1607 (O.S.). The bronze memorial tablet in the shrine is an offering made by three Episcopal dioceses, in 1607. At its dedication, June 15, 1922, it was "committed to the perpetual care of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, under the ecclesiastical charge of the Bishop of Southern Virginia."

HOUSE OF BURGESSES MONUMENT: A large, granite memorial erected by the Norfolk branch of the A. P. V. A., "In honor of the first General Assembly of Virginia, July 30, 1619, which was the beginning of representative government in the colonies of England, and which laid the foundation of the liberties of America." It is also a memorial to Sir George Yeardley, governor in 1619; to Sir Edwin Sandys, president and treasurer of the London Company, and to Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, for obtaining the ordinance and constitution (the Great Charter) of November 18, 1618, which provided for the General Assembly. The Assembly included the governor, the council of state, and the twenty-two burgesses from the eleven boroughs, or plantations, in the colony, the names of whom

are all recorded on the monument. The inscriptions on the four faces of this polished monolith merit the attention of all pilgrims to Jamestown.

OLD STATE HOUSE FOUNDATIONS: The foundations of the third and fourth State Houses, in the upper end of the A. P. V. A. grounds, were discovered and identified as part of a five-in-one foundation, in 1903, by Colonel Samuel H. Yonge, designer of the sea wall. The first State House on this site, built in 1666, was destroyed in Bacon's Rebellion, 1676. On this spot, Bacon and Berkeley faced each other, in June, 1676, each determined in his course. The second State House, built on the foundation of the first, by Colonel Philip Ludwell, in 1685, burned in 1698. On the occasion of these two fires, the government records were saved, in 1676, by William Sherwood, and in 1698 by being thrown out of the windows. The General Assembly, in session at Jamestown for the last time, April to June, 1699, provided for moving the capital to Middle Plantation (Williamsburg). Later, the brick in the ruined State House were reserved by the Assembly for a courthouse for James City County, which was built in Williamsburg, about 1715. Included with the State House foundations, and continuous with the same, are also the foundations of the three Ludwell Houses and the Country House of 1665. Two of these houses had cellars. Their substantial walls, still intact, have been made practically weatherproof.

STATE HOUSE WELL: One of several old wells dug by the early settlers, and located between the old State House site and the Yardley House. The curbing, of course, is modern. Another old well (from which, perhaps, many colonists drank disease and death) was found outside the island, in the river bed.

SEA WALL: Erected by the United States government in 1901-02, this breakwater, built of concrete blocks, protects the site of Old James Towne (within the A. P. V. A. enclosure) from further erosion by the river, after about twenty acres of this historic soil had been already washed away. Jetties previously built here proved to be utterly inadequate. Colonel Samuel H. Yonge, of Richmond, antiquarian and archaeologist for the A. P. V. A., was the constructing engineer under the United States War Department.

LONE CYPRESS TREE: Rock-rooted in the James River, one hundred yards from the sea wall. This landmark in the water once stood on the island.

YEARDLEY HOUSE: A replica in semblance of Hays-Barton, the birthplace of Sir Walter Raleigh, and named in honor of Sir George Yeardley. It is the residence of the custodian of the enclosed grounds. In the Yeardley House also is the Jamestown post office.

NEW TOWNE LANDMARKS

This part of ancient Jamestown was laid out by William Claiborne, surveyor-general of the colony, in 1623. After the Indian massacre of 1622, many persons fled to Jamestown for protection, and this made an extension of the boundaries of James City necessary. It has been said by competent authority that New Towne was the most important section of old Jamestown. However, none of it is included in the A. P. V. A. enclosed area. New Towne extended down the island as far as Orchard Run. Here dwelt many of the early and prominent characters who made Jamestown history. This portion of the site of old Jamestown has its own counterpart of the Old Church Tower in the massive, ruined walls of the old colonial residence on the Fourth Ridge, in beckoning view below the National Monument and described below.

JAQUELIN-AMBLER HOUSE RUINS: Dr. Tyler calls these ruins one of the two most important artificial landmarks at Jamestown; the other one, of course, is the Old Church Tower. Sir Francis Wyatt, William Pierce, and Richard Kemp lived near where this historic dwelling stands—facing what was Back Street, in the seventeenth century. This house was first erected in 1710, as a Jaquelin residence, and became the property of Richard Ambler, of Yorktown, in 1739, by his marriage to Elizabeth Jaquelin. It burned in the Revolution. Restored by John Ambler, grandson of Richard, it burned again in 1862, while troops occupied the island. Rebuilt again, it burned a third time in 1895. The Jaquelin-Ambler House was a twelve-room mansion. “Its ragged and massive brick walls attest the dignity of the building”—Tyler. But its walls are fast disintegrating—the storm king may soon claim all that the fire fiend has left. And here

lived, before the Revolution, Edward Ambler and his wife, Mary Cary, formerly the supposed sweetheart of George Washington. When the war came, Mary Cary Ambler, then a widow, removed to Hanover County, where she died prior to the Yorktown Campaign. Both now sleep somewhere in the home of the dead at Jamestown. What thrilling chapters of history surround this spot and enshrine the historic ruin! Yet thousands of tourists come to Jamestown, passing it by without knowing what it signifies. This is the only colonial residence standing—in ruins—at Jamestown. The story of Jamestown is not complete without the history of this neglected landmark.

SIR JOHN HARVEY'S OLD WELL: In the old apple orchard, below the recreation park. Restored, with a curb and a marker, this old Jamestown fountain will carry the visitor back nearly three hundred years into the past.

OLD PAPER MULBERRY TREES: About two dozen gnarled, crooked, twisted, half-dead, half-alive offspring of colonial plantings. Not the silk-worm variety, which was the French mulberry tree. One vigorous specimen measures eleven feet in circumference.

SITES OF OBLITERATED LANDMARKS

FIRST STATE HOUSE: On the shore of James River. Here Sir William Berkeley lived and ruled during his first term as governor.

TURF FORT OF 1665: West of the Jaquelin-Ambler ruins.

RICHARD KEMP'S FIRST BRICK HOUSE: South of the Jaquelin-Ambler ruins.

WILLIAM PIERCE'S HOUSE: Called "the finest in Virginia." Here George Sandys cultivated silkworms and completed his translation of Ovid into English. (See tablet to Sandys in the restored church.) Pierce lived east of the Jaquelin-Ambler ruins.

THE UPPER BACK RIVER REGION: Between the A. P. V. A. grounds and the Back River, across which is the tourist highway to the monumental area, is also an interesting section of the Island. Here has always been the point of approach from the mainland. Across by Sandy Bay came the red man onto this historic ground. By this same route Nathaniel Bacon marched, built his defenses (by the help

of the "apron brigade") and marched into town, while Berkeley fled down the river to Accomac across the Bay of Chesapeake—and then came the firing of James City, September 17, 1676. Across this part of the Island Tarleton's troopers once trod, and Cornwallis followed, after the Battle of Green Spring.

OLD LANDMARKS ON THE LOWER ISLAND

Old landmarks here are of varying types. The road down through the Island today, from New Towne park to Black Point, at "land's end," divides the Island, artificially, into two sections. A point of general interest, some distance to the left of this road, is a ruined graveyard.

TRAVIS BURYING GROUND A sad example of vandalism and neglect. Black marble tombstones from England have been carried away and brick vaults have disappeared. Now only three misplaced, broken memorial stones remain in a wilderness of trees and undergrowth, where the elements have full sway to obliterate, eventually, these marks of sepulture in this forgotten city of the dead.

FOUNDATION RUINS OF THE CHAMPION TRAVIS HOUSE: Burned in 1816, this house was one of the only two dwellings that stood on Jamestown Island in 1781, when Cornwallis crossed the James. The old foundation, one hundred and twenty feet long, is on the right of the road leading to Black Point. The house that stood here was the home of Colonel Champion Travis, Virginia naval commissioner in 1776.

SITE OF RICHARD KINGSMILL'S HOUSE: An old brick foundation on the Island House Tract. Here, about 1912, giant walnut trees, rooted in the ancient foundations of this Kingsmill house, were cut down and hauled to Newport News for shipment to a foreign market. Negroes there refused to handle the logs, from superstitious fear, because they understood that they came from a graveyard.

TUCKER'S HOLE MARSH: So called in old land patents, has a spring-fed body of clear water, about one acre in extent. On the left, before reaching the Travis burying ground.

MOCK MULBERRY TREE: Oldest and largest tree on the island; it

measures five and one-half feet in diameter, and is not indigenous to the region. Probably, the home of an ancient yeoman once stood near this spot. The tree, standing alone in the clearing, serves as a guide-post in locating other places. Really, a French mulberry.

OLD WAYSIDE WELL: Neglected, but well preserved by a strong, rectangular curb.

SITE OF AN ANCIENT BRICKKILN: Not far from the Travis House foundation. Many old handmade brick, of small and varying sizes, are found scattered about on Lower Jamestown Island, showing where early settlers had built their homes. These ancient bricks are evidently Virginia-made, and *not* imported English brick.

OLD CAUSEWAY RUINS OVER PASSMORE CREEK: Built for extending the way along the main river to Goose Hill, in the early period of Jamestown history.

BLACK POINT CONFEDERATE FORT: Already half of it washed away, with a large part of Black Point land that has also disappeared, carrying large trees with it into the James—such receding of the shore line as occurred at the upper end of the Island.

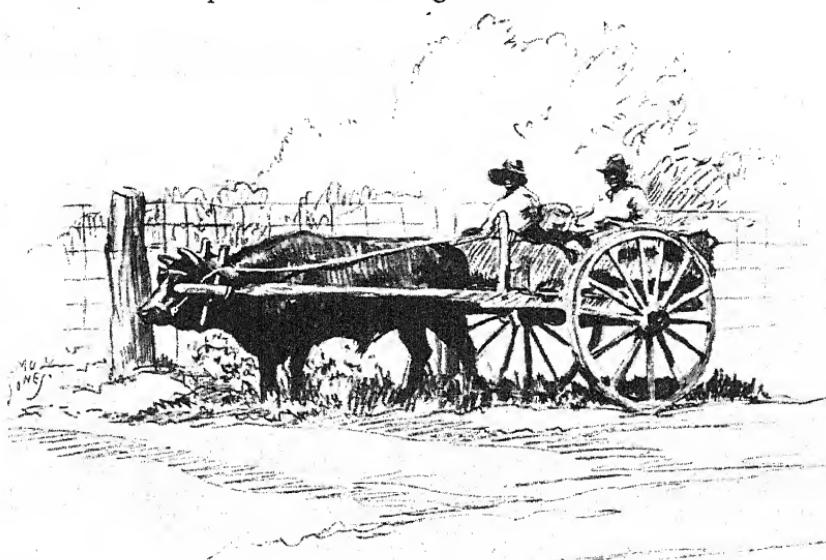
GOOSE HILL CONFEDERATE FORT: Between Goose Hill and the James River, in the southeastern part of the Island.

PASSMORE CREEK CONFEDERATE FORT: Secluded in the woods, a mile below Orchard Run, on the right-hand side of the road, with ramparts twenty feet high, and entirely intact on all sides. It measures two hundred feet by one hundred and seventy-five feet. No vandal has ever marred a single feature of its outline, and nature has wonderfully sheltered it from destroying forces. A structure of surprising interest; a spot that will prove a real attraction to every tourist; a miniature park, awaiting the attention and skill of a sympathetic landscape gardener.

JAMESTOWN ISLAND (Government property): Jamestown island is included in the Colonial National Monument, having been purchased by the United States of America, through condemnation proceedings in the United States District Court at Norfolk, March 8, 1934. The price awarded by the jury to Mrs. Edward G. Barney,

owner of the Island for many years past, was \$165,000. The State of Virginia had, in 1932, appropriated \$100,000 towards the expected purchase of the island for inclusion, with Yorktown and Williamsburg, in a great national memorial park to be developed for preserving the historic areas where the American Republic had its beginnings. The area of Jamestown Island, exclusive of the A. P. V. A. grounds of twenty-two and one-half acres, not included in this purchase, is 1,537 acres.

The National Park Service has charted 800 acres of the upland, and is systematically excavating this portion of the island for old foundations and arcraft relics of early James Towne history, preliminary to actual development and restoration work. Many important archæological remains have been found. A 4,000-foot sea wall has been built, to protect the shores from further erosion by the James River. But what might have been the condition of this birthland of our nation today had the government assumed ownership years before flood and tide took toll of twenty-five or more acres of this most precious soil in America! At last, people in every State of the Union now have title and a just claim to Jamestown, jointly with Virginia, as their own political birthright and heritage from a glorious past, a memorial park, a historical monument for the enjoyment and inspiration and education of the present and future generations.



WILLIAMSBURG*

WILLIAMSBURG was originally known as Middle Plantation—midway between the York and the James—from 1632, the year of Dr. John Pott's patent of one thousand two hundred acres on College Creek—then called Archer's Hope Creek. After the State House at Jamestown burned, October 31, 1698, through Governor Francis Nicholson's influence and efforts the General Assembly moved the capital of the colony to Middle Plantation, because it was a more healthful location, and renamed the settlement Williamsburg, in honor of King William III.

Bruton Parish Church—the parish dating from 1632—had already its first brick edifice (1683), and the College of William and Mary, chartered in 1693, had already its Wren Building, when the General Assembly, at Jamestown, April to June, 1699, voted to build a capitol at the new seat of government. This building was erected three-fourths of a mile east of the college, in 1701-1705, the Wren Building serving temporarily as a state house. The college then was outside of Williamsburg, the present Boundary Street being the line of separation.

The Rockefeller Restoration of Colonial Williamsburg has made the city the Mecca for thousands of tourists in increasing numbers since the formal completion of the work.

The rehabilitation of the colonial capital has resulted, also, in the organization of a *Citizens Committee* for annually celebrating, in festive manner, the VIRGINIA COURT SEASON in imitation of colonial times and customs.

HISTORIC WILLIAMSBURG LANDMARKS

ALLEN-BYRD HOUSE: This large two-story, eight-room, red brick house built about 1769 by William Allen, grandson of Major Arthur Allen, of Bacon's Castle, and father of William Allen, of Claremont, was the town residence of William Byrd, III, of Westover. Chancellor Samuel Tyler once lived here. In the 1850's, it was the property of John Coke who moved here from Ambler's Plantation, near Jamestown Island. Richard Coke, one of "Jack" Coke's eight sons, migrated, horseback, to Texas, and became governor of the State and a United

*See map on pages viii and ix for location of each numbered shrine.

States Senator. Coke County in the Lone Star State bears Dick Coke's name. This unrestored Restoration house was equipped throughout by the recent owner with genuine antique mahogany furniture. All furnishings were sold with the house. On Francis Street, east of the new courthouse. (123.)

ARCHIBALD BLAIR HOUSE: Dr. Archibald Blair, brother of Dr. James Blair, purchased four lots here in 1716. The house was the traditional home also of his son, John Blair, Sr. It was sold in 1763 by John Randolph, the Tory, to Peter Hay. Owned by John Blair, Jr. in 1783, when it was the residence of President James Madison, of the College of William and Mary. The home of Bishop A. M. Randolph while he was yet a student at William and Mary. Formerly called the Henderson House, after Rev. James Henderson, son-in-law of Justice John Blair. For many years it was owned by Jacob C. Sheldon, who conducted a boardinghouse here. In 1857 it became the property of Philip Montague Thompson, whose student home it had been while he was attending William and Mary. On the premises is a small brick building with a very large fireplace, and traditionally known as "Patrick Henry's Kitchen." Property restored, with a large box garden, in 1930. On Nicholson Street, opposite the Peyton Randolph House. (89.)

AYSCOUGH'S SHOP: Christopher Ayscough had a shop on the site where the present reconstructed cottage shop stands, and in 1768 he opened a tavern east of his shop. Ayscough was Governor Fauquier's gardener, and his wife, Ann Ayscough, was the cook at the Palace. The tavern is mentioned in Washington's diary. The old city map shows two buildings at this location, corresponding to the above—Bucktrout owning the shop, and Cary, the tavern. At Capitol Square and Francis Street, opposite the James Semple House. (107.)

BAPTIST CHURCH: Erected in 1855-56. Its large, white Doric columns gave it a very commanding appearance. Rev. Scervant Jones (1787-1849) was the first regular minister of the congregation, while the Powder Horn, near which it stood (east), was used many years for a house of worship. The church property suffered considerable damage in the war of the sixties, and after the war it was used by the Freedmen's Bureau for a school. Sold to the Restoration and

pulled down in 1934. The new Baptist church, of the modern institutional type, is on the Richmond Road, opposite the college campus. (69.)

BASSETT HALL: The home of Colonel Philip Johnson from 1753 to 1800, except that it was a tavern during a portion of this period. In 1800 it became the residence of Burwell Bassett, nephew of Martha Washington, and for twenty years a Congressman. But George Washington was never a guest of Burwell Bassett here: it was at Eltham, in New Kent County, where Washington was so frequently a guest of the elder Burwell Bassett, brother-in-law of Mrs. Washington. Bassett Hall was the *locale* for Thomas Moore's poem: "To a Firefly" (1804). Abel P. Upshur once owned this property, and here lived Vice-President Tyler (1841). A twenty-acre tract of timber land is attached to Bassett Hall. The building burned May 16, 1930; restored with handsome new addition, in 1931-2. The approach is through an avenue of elms across a beautiful lawn. Here is a boxwood garden. On East Francis Street. (104.)

BENJAMIN WALLER HOUSE: Home of Judge Benjamin Waller, a prominent Revolutionary patriot who was born in Spotsylvania County in 1710, and came to Williamsburg in his youth. He held a number of offices of honor and trust in the colonial government. He was father-in-law to United States Senator Henry Tazewell, and this house was the birthplace of Governor Littleton Waller Tazewell, Waller's grandson. A typical colonial residence, with the familiar dormer windows. The name of the builder is unknown. Private property. At Waller and East Francis Streets. (103.)

BOWDEN-ARMISTEAD HOUSE: A large, substantial brick residence, built in 1850 by Lemuel J. Bowden, who afterwards was chosen United States senator by the "Restored Government of Virginia," organized at Wheeling and later moved to Alexandria where, in 1863, his brother, Thomas R. Bowden, was nominated for attorney-general and subsequently elected. Lemuel Bowden was known as "a walking encyclopedia of literature and legal lore." This Bowden-built house is owned by Judge Frank Armistead. At Duke of Gloucester and Nassau Streets. (61.)

BRACKEN HOUSE: Where church and college meet—the home of

the Rev. John Bracken, D.D., for forty-five years rector of Bruton Parish Church, and the ninth president of the College of William and Mary (1812-14). Restored, with additions, in 1928; subsequently the home of the associate rector of Bruton Church, Rev. John B. Bentley, afterwards Suffragan Bishop of Alaska. Once known as the Walthall House. On Francis Street, separated from Bruton Rectory by Queen Street. (119.)

BRAXTON-CAMM HOUSE: An old, abandoned frame house, once the home of Edward Camm, a descendant of the Rev. John Camm (Virginia's John Alden), who purchased the property in 1853, and which was held by his widow, Eliza Camm, until 1878. It stands on one of three Braxton lots named on the old city map in the college library. Used as a house of worship while Bruton Parish Church was a hospital for soldiers wounded in the Battle of Williamsburg in 1862. Recently owned by the St. John family. Now owned by the Restoration. Visible from Francis Street. (115.)

BROWN HALL: The first Brown Hall was the modernized Dudley Digges House, which was moved from its historic location, following its purchase by the college, after which a new Brown Hall, built of brick, was erected at Prince George and Boundary Streets (1930), as a Methodist dormitory for college girls. (71.)

BRUSH HOUSE: Built about 1718 by John Brush (gunsmith, who came to Virginia with Spotswood), on two lots purchased from the trustees of Williamsburg, July 7, 1717. Henry Cary, in 1742, sold the property to William Dering. In 1767 it was probably owned by William Carter. Tradition makes this house the town residence of Governor John Page, of Rosewell, whose widow was living here in 1824, when Lafayette called to pay his respects. This charming old home has its literary associations in Mary Johnson's *Audrey*. Owned by the Sydney Smith family since 1849. Restoration property. On east side of Palace Green. (85.)

BRUTON PARISH CHURCH: Oldest Episcopal church in continuous use in America. The parish, as Middle Plantation Parish, dates from 1632, and the name is from Bruton in Somersetshire, England. The tower (of the first brick church) dates from 1683. The land, donated

by Colonel John Page, his son Francis Page was the contractor. The present church edifice became the Court Church of colonial Virginia when erected in 1715, during Spotswood's administration. In the tower, Virginia's *Liberty Bell* rang out American independence and Cornwallis's surrender. Interior altered in 1840, to remove all reminders of royalty. Restored in 1906 during the first rectorship of Dr. Goodwin, to its original plan, including Spotswood's pew. The baptismal font is from the last Jamestown Church, rebuilt after Bacon's Rebellion. This sacred shrine is visited by thousands every year. (59.)

BRUTON PARISH RECTORY: A large, white, two-story modern frame house, with twelve dormer windows. On the corner of Brackenland, one whole square once owned by Dr. John Bracken, rector of Bruton Parish Church for many years. The home of Dr. William Archer Rutherford Goodwin, who inspired Mr. Rockefeller to undertake the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg. East of the new courthouse, at Francis and Queen Streets. (122.)

BUCKTROUT HOUSE: A large, three-story, twelve-room frame house, ready cut when built by Horatio Bucktrout, prior to the War Between the States. It stood opposite Raleigh Tavern and was razed by the Restoration in 1930. Site of Jane Vobe's colonial tavern—The King's Arms (Eagle Hotel), where Washington and Baron Steuben were entertained. (38.)

THE CAPITOL: The first State House (1701-05) to be called a capitol. Burned in 1747 and in 1832, it was restored in 1931-34. Here the General Assembly and the General Court met until 1779-80, when the capital was moved to Richmond. Here, in the chamber of the House of Burgesses, Patrick Henry made his famous Cæsar-Brutus speech, in 1765, against the Stamp Act. Here, in 1776, Virginia adopted George Mason's *Bill of Rights*, making it a part of her original plan of government, or State Constitution (June 29th) after having instructed her delegates in the Continental Congress to vote for independence, and on June 30th, elected Patrick Henry the first governor of the Commonwealth. From the ruins of the second fire was built Lefebvre's Williamsburg Female Academy, prior to the War Between the States. In 1881, the temporary track of the Chesa-



The Capitol

peake and Ohio Railway was built across the capitol site to carry visitors to the Yorktown Centennial. Foundations were uncovered in 1928. Architecture of the reconstructed capitol is that of the original building. The Virginia legislature met here in a special memorial session on February 25, 1934. At the east end of Duke of Gloucester Street, three-fourths of a mile from the College of William and Mary. (42.)

CAPITOL MARKER: This large granite monument memorializes the names of 149 members of the House of Burgesses, who at the Raleigh Tavern, formed the Non-Importation Association (1769); Dabney Carr's Resolutions for Committees of Correspondence; and the Revolutionary Acts of the Virginia Convention of 1776. Erected in 1904 by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities on the Old Capitol foundations. The inscription, by Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, the orator for the occasion, Thomas Nelson Page. Removed to the southeast corner of the restored capitol, within the enclosing wall. (43.)

CAPTAIN HUGH ORR'S DWELLING (The Barradall-Barlow House): Hugh Orr, a blacksmith, in 1743, purchased this property from the executors of the will of Edward Barradall, giving a deed of trust to Benjamin Waller "for the proper debt of the said Orr," £300 of current money. Barradall, in 1737, succeeded John Clayton as attorney general and judge of the Admiralty Court. He was also a Burgess representing the College of William and Mary, mayor of Williamsburg, and a vestryman of Bruton Parish Church. He was a son-in-law of William Fitzhugh, of Stafford County. His widow, Sarah Barradall, and William Prentis were executors of his will. The Barradall tomb is in Bruton churchyard. Gabriel Maupin, tavern keeper on Market Square, once lived here. Benjamin Wright, deceased in 1794, devised this property to his eldest son, Benjamin Wright. In 1814, Wilson and Sally Cheek sold the place to Robert Anderson. Successive owners were Edward Teagle (1815), William Teagle, James Lee in trust for Henriette Fayette (Belette) DeNeufville (1836), and John H. Barlow, Jr. (1870). Here, a relic of Lafayette's visit at the Ludwell-Paradise House in 1824, a gift of the French Marquis to Miss Fayette Belette, is treasured today as a price-

less family heirloom. Opposite the Colonial Apothecary Shop, on Duke of Gloucester Street. (33.)

CARTER-SAUNDERS HOUSE: Known history of this famous residence dates from 1746. Owned (1747-51) by Dr. Kenneth McKenzie and his wife, Joanna Tyler, who sold it for Governor Robert Dinwiddie's temporary residence, while the Palace was undergoing repairs, 1751-52. Here, George Washington first met Governor Dinwiddie, on his return from the Barbadoes (1752). The home of Robert Carter Nicholas, honored treasurer of the Colony (1755-66), who in 1761 sold the property to Robert Carter, Jr., of Nomini Hall, grandson of "King Carter." Carter was chosen Councillor in 1764, and lived here till 1772, when he returned to the Northern Neck. Occupied by Dudley Digges in the Revolution. Owned by Robert Saunders, Sr. (1801), whose son, Robert Saunders, president of William and Mary (1847-48), built a large white-pillared, two-story portico in front and veneered both ends and the rear with brick. When these modern features were removed by the Restoration, it appeared still a house of mystery as to some parts of its architecture. (How could it have been a house with "only three rooms and an attic," as Dinwiddie once described it?) Members of the Saunders family are buried on the premises of the adjoining private residence while it was yet included in the four lots of the McKenzie title. The terraced garden in the rear has been restored. Separated from the Palace property by Scotland Walk. (80.)

CARY PEYTON ARMISTEAD HOUSE: A modern, frame house, of Queen Anne style, built on an old foundation of a colonial home, perhaps owned by Daniel Parke Custis. Property of the Armistead family. The dwelling here, in 1862, was a military guardhouse, according to the old map of the city. The deep ravine once extended across the street southward. Near the Capitol, west. (45.)

CHARLTON'S INN: The two-story frame house, opposite Raleigh Tavern, was an inn in colonial times. Richard Charlton, the inn-keeper, conducted a house of public entertainment in Williamsburg as early as 1768. According to his diary, George Washington was a guest here three times in 1774. (In 1772 he had paid Mrs. Charlton a £43 board bill for himself and family.) This property has been

a residence of the Henley and Servient families for many years. It is now handsomely restored. (37.)

CHISWELL-BUCKTROUT HOUSE: The home (1755-66) of Colonel John Chiswell, a prominent member of the House of Burgesses, who was also a pioneer mining prospector. He discovered the New River lead mines in southwest Virginia. William Byrd, III, named old Fort Chiswell after him. A pyramidal marker in Wythe County locates the site of the old fort. Chiswell committed suicide in this house, after he had killed a Scotchman, Robert Routledge, of Petersburg, in a quarrel, with his sword, in a tavern in Cumberland County. His friend, John Blair, had been chosen (by lot) to prosecute him. After Chiswell's death, Benjamin Bucktrout conducted a tavern here. Local tradition says that a daughter of the Rev. John Bracken, Sarah, and her husband, Dr. Robert Butler, of Surry County, once lived here and were ancestors of Butler Mahone, son of General and Senator William Mahone, of Petersburg. The house has been greatly modernized, the eastern portion of the original having been razed in the past century. The old landmark and its four acres, on East Francis Street, belong to the Restoration. (109.)

CLOWES HOUSE: A very old colonial brick building, with a few modern alterations. Here lived three generations of the Clowes family, whose early history is associated with that of Long Island, New York, where ancestors of the families of Texas, Peter, and John Clowes, of Williamsburg, first settled. The history of the house itself is unknown, because of destroyed records. Still in the Clowes ownership. On West Ireland Street, west of the Eastern State Hospital. (132.)

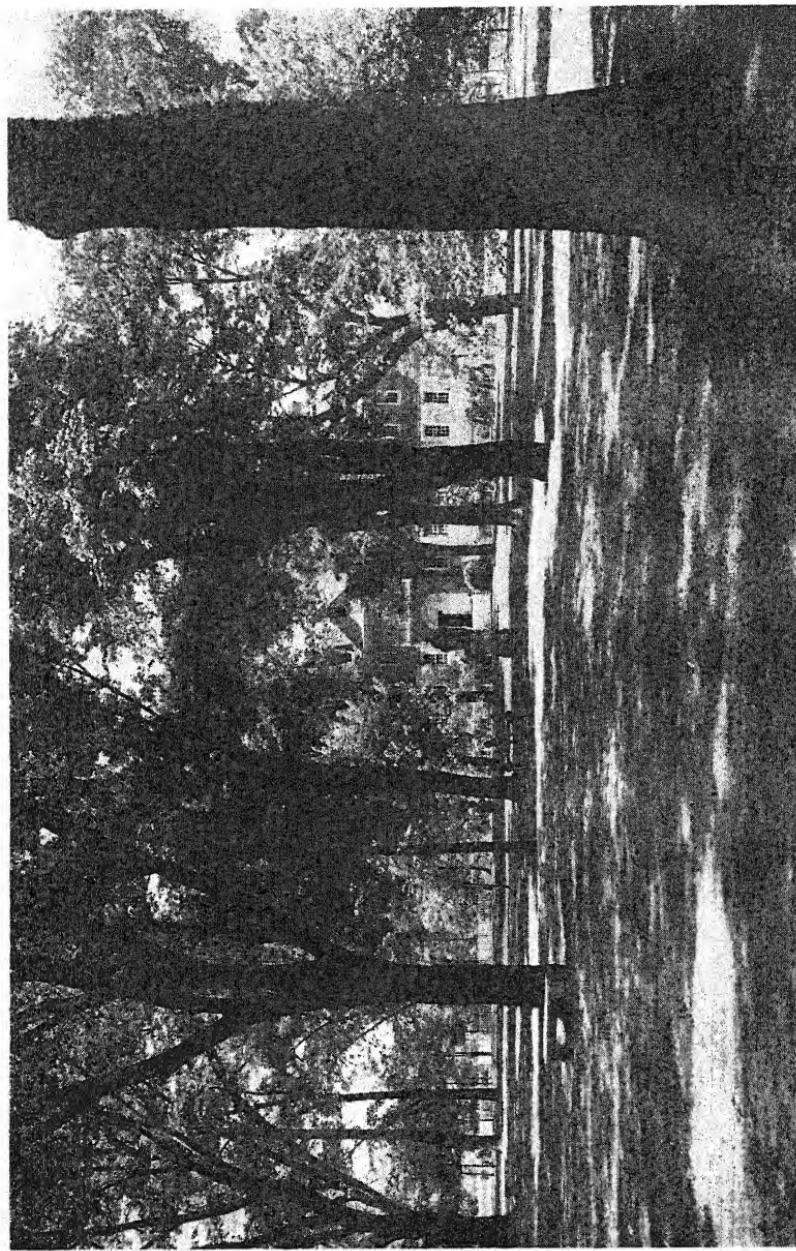
COKE-GARRETT HOUSE: The home of John Coke, goldsmith, a grandson of Richard Coke, of Trusley, an immigrant to Virginia in 1724. He died in 1767, having willed his house and five lots here to his son, Robey Coke, while his son Samuel received 200 acres of land near Williamsburg. This prominently located and attractive house is in three sections, with Dr. Robert Major Garrett's office adjoining it on the east. The western end was the original Coke residence. Property was the home of the Garretts for three or four generations.

Miss Lottie Garrett was the last member of this well-known family to occupy this historic house, following its partial restoration by Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., in 1928. This was the first property renovated by the Restoration. An extensive and beautiful box garden has been planted here. North of the Capitol. (96.)

THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY: Was chartered February 8 (O.S.), 1693. Founded by Dr. James Blair, the first president until 1743. James Madison, first Episcopal bishop of Virginia, was president from the Revolution till the War of 1812. Colonel Benjamin S. Ewell, president from 1854 until 1888, was known as the old bell-ringer—he rang the college bell regularly while there were only several students for a time after the War Between the States—to keep the college charter in effect. Renaissance of the college occurred under Dr. Lyon G. Tyler (1888-1919). Coeducational since 1918. A new era began under Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, president from 1919 till 1933. Dr. John Stewart Bryan was installed as his successor, October 20, 1934. The three original brick buildings are still standing—the Wren Building, Braxferton Hall, and the President's House. (1.)

CHRISTOPHER WREN BUILDING: The main academic building, begun in 1695, is the oldest college building standing in America. Burned in 1705, in 1859, and in 1862; and each time rebuilt with the old walls. The Wren Building was used as a hospital for the French army in 1781-82. In the north wing is the Great Hall where the General Assembly met while the Capitol was being built and while it was being rebuilt after the fire of 1747. The south wing was not built until 1732. Building restored, fireproof, in 1929-31, by Mr. Rockefeller, at a cost of nearly three-fourths of a million dollars. Six historic marble tablets adorn its walls. (1.)

BRAFFERTON HALL: Built by Henry Cary in 1723. The first permanent Indian school in America. Spotswood's Indian School, at Fort Christana, moved here. Established and supported by charity funds devised by Hon. Robert Boyle, the great English scientist, and invested in the Braxferton estate. An Indian school until the Revolution. Afterwards used as a dormitory and as an administration building. Dismantled of its woodwork during the War Between the States. It has also been restored by Mr. Rockefeller, and since used for class-



The Christopher Wren Building, College of William and Mary

rooms. The college information bureau is in the rebuilt Brafferton Kitchen. (2.)

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE: Erected in 1732 by Henry Cary, father of Archibald Cary, of Ampthill, near Richmond. The home of eighteen presidents of William and Mary. The headquarters of Lord Cornwallis (June-July) for ten days prior to the battle of Green Spring, in 1781. Burned after the Yorktown campaign, while occupied by members of Rochambeau's medical staff. Repaired at the personal expense of Louis XVI, King of France. It is larger than the Brafferton Building. Restored in 1931 by Mr. Rockefeller. (3.)

COLLEGE CHAPEL: The south wing of the Wren Building, erected in 1729-32; Henry Cary, builder. In the crypt are entombed the bodies of Governor Botetourt; Sir John Randolph, the great lawyer, and his two sons, Peyton the Patriot, and John the Tory; Bishop James Madison and Chancellor Robert Nelson, son of General Thomas Nelson, Jr. The restored interior is a fine example of architectural beauty. (4.)

COLLEGE LIBRARY: Originally in the Great Hall, the north wing of the Wren Building. Later, in the south end of the college building. The present library building was erected in 1908; greatly enlarged in 1929-30. Cataloged books, 90,000; capacity, 200,000. Fireproof vault for valuable records. The library has a collection of over 200 portraits. (7.)

BOTETOURT STATUE: Erected in 1774, originally, in the piazza of the old Capitol, pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly, in honor of Norborne Berkeley, Baron de Botetourt, the most popular of Virginia's colonial governors (1768-70). On the College campus since 1794, except when it was removed for safety in 1862 to the Eastern State Hospital. (5.)

COLLEGE CEMETERY: A small plot enclosed by a brick wall, west of the Library. Here are the graves of Professor Lucian Minor, an instructor of law at William and Mary in 1856-58, and of Colonel Benjamin S. Ewell, the old bell ringer, of the war period, whose resting place is remembered by the Sons of Confederate Veterans on Memorial Day every year. (8.)

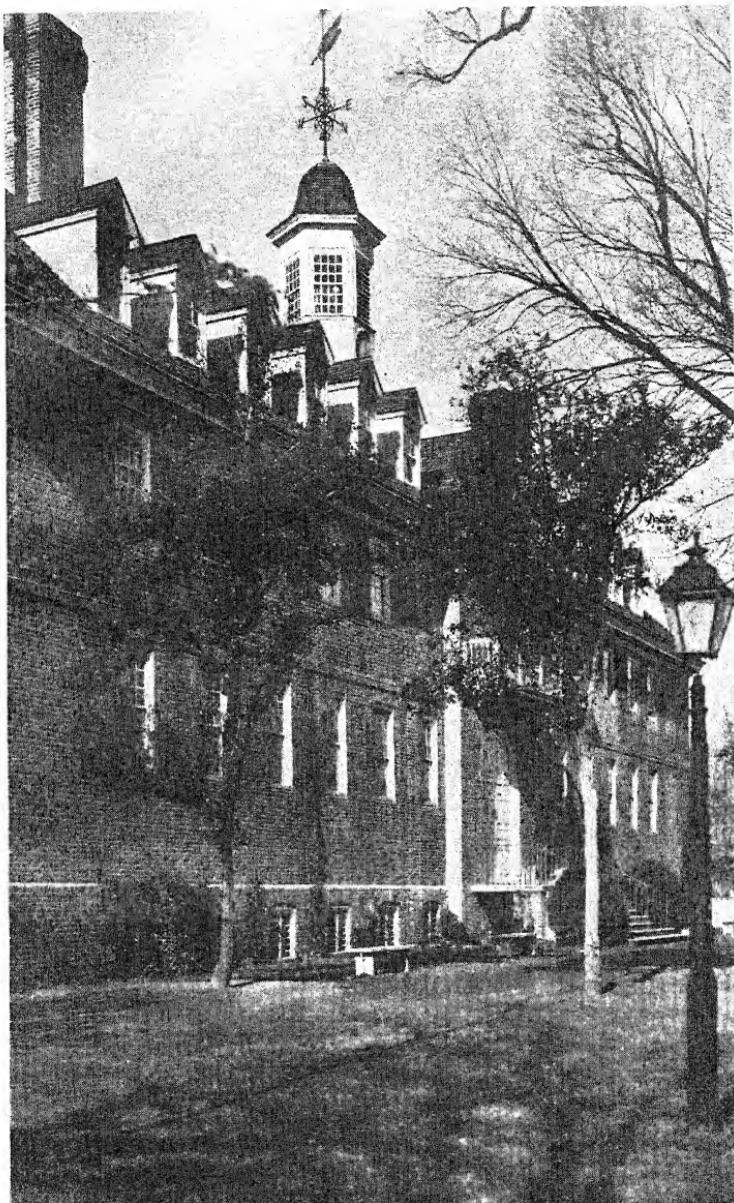
TALIAFERRO HALL: This dormitory for boys was built with funds appropriated by Congress in 1893, which partly reimbursed the college for the burning of the Wren Building by Federal soldiers in 1862. It was used as a temporary administration building for about three years before it was razed after being replaced, in 1935, by the new and larger and finer Taliaferro Hall, close by, on Jamestown Road. (14.)

TYLER HALL. Originally a dormitory for girls, erected in 1918 when the college became a coeducational institution. Named after Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, *president emeritus* after 1919. It is now a dormitory for boys. South of the campus, on South Boundary Street, but facing the Dining Hall. (17.)

NEW COLLEGE BUILDINGS: (10). The new structures erected since 1919—when the late Dr. Julian A. C. Chandler became president—number fourteen. The Library enlarged to a two-story building, Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall (6), Rogers Science Hall, George Washington Hall, and Marshall-Wythe Hall—all used for academic and administrative purposes, and Blow Gymnasium; three dormitories for men—Monroe Hall, Old Dominion Hall, and Taliaferro Hall; three dormitories for women—on Jamestown Road—Jefferson Hall, Kate Waller Barrett Hall, and Chandler Hall. Also Trinkle Hall—the Refectory (15), the Infirmary (16), and the laundry. A group of sorority houses was recently built. (67). In 1935 an athletic stadium was built and a sunken garden on the campus was constructed.

EWELL MEMORIAL GATES: These college gates, on Richmond Road, dedicated on Alumni Day, June 10, 1933, were erected in memory of Colonel Benjamin S. Ewell, President of the College of William and Mary, who fought for the Southern Confederacy, and directed the affairs of the college for thirty years prior to 1888. Statues of their royal majesties, who chartered the institution, adorn the gates on high pedestals. (9.)

STATUES OF WILLIAM AND MARY: Two leaden statues of King William, III and Queen Mary, II stand atop the two large brick pillars supporting the central college gate of the Ewell Memorial. The statues were made by a New York sculptor, who personally delivered



The College of William and Mary

them, in 1927, to the college library, where they remained until erected in 1933. Certain sculptured details of these figures correctly represent several interesting facts of history. They are a memorial to the late B. B. Munford, of the Board of Visitors. (9.)

COLONIAL COURTHOUSE: The second courthouse in Williamsburg, built in 1770, for the city and James City County. Reproduced design of a specimen of Wren architecture found in England. The Treaty of Paris, ending the Revolutionary War, was officially proclaimed here by Governor Benjamin Harrison (the Signer). The colonial court records were destroyed in the Richmond fire of 1865. The building burned in 1911; when repaired, large front pillars were added, but they were removed by the Restoration. This former temple of justice now contains the Restoration Archaeological Exhibit and Information Bureau. Open daily, free to the public. (56.)

COLONIAL PRISON: Popularly known as the Poor Debtor's Prison; but it may have been the county jail after the first courthouse was built here in 1715; or it may have been built as a city prison "for the commitment of debtors, criminals and offenders"—for all classes of prisoners—if the special Act of Assembly, in 1744, providing for a special poll tax to build a jail, was ever made effective. At this time the city had no funds for this purpose. However, the interesting old landmark, west of Market Square, is private property. Headquarters of the local D. A. R. (28.)

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE: A three-room brick structure (with large basement), erected on the original Capitol grounds soon after the Capitol was burned in 1747, probably about 1751. The Capitol had an office for the Secretary of the Colony, which officer ranked next to the Governor in importance and influence. The building was doubtless used also as a land-grant office and a general record office; for the Secretary issued land patents and appointed the county clerks. The last Secretary of State was Thomas Nelson (son of "Scotch Tom" and uncle of General Thomas Nelson, of Yorktown). This office was the only administrative building of the colonial government standing when the Restoration of Williamsburg began. The historic building is now a private residence, owned by descendants of William Cocke, one of the colonial secretaries, and in whose honor a

memorial tablet has been placed in Bruton Church. A remarkable coincidence, for the present owners are also descendants of Rev. Rowland Jones, an early minister of Bruton Parish Church. Near the Capitol. (44.)

COLONIAL STREETS OF WILLIAMSBURG: The streets of the new capital, as surveyed by Theodorick Bland, were substantially as follows: Duke of Gloucester (its name never to be changed), Francis and Nicholson (named for the governor), Prince George, King, Queen, England, Scotland, Ireland, Henry, Nassau, Palace Street (later Palace Green) and Colonial Street. Botetourt Street was named for the Lord Governor, deceased 1770. The limits of the city were marked by a Lane, beginning on the south side at Queen Street, sixty-six feet wide, continued west; then "round the Upper bounds of the city," north and then east to the Palace. Only Boundary Street—part of this Lane—remains, north-south east of the College campus. The present reconstructed Blair Street, along Capitol Square, between Gloucester and Francis, is according to the original survey, but had become obliterated and relocated years ago.

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT: A granite shaft, erected originally on Palace Green. Removed in 1932 to the East Lawn of the New Courthouse, on South England Street, after it had been placed temporarily in Cedar Grove Cemetery. (127.)

DISTRICT COURTHOUSE: An unimposing brick structure built opposite the Courthouse of 1770, shortly before the War Between the States, for a State court. Later, it became the Williamsburg Hotel. It was last used as a hospital, and in 1930 it was demolished by the Restoration. (30.)

DR. BLAIR'S APOTHECARY SHOP: This building was the property of Dr. Archibald Blair, designated in colonial times by *The Sign of the Rhinoceros*. Owned in the middle of the past century by Edward Camm. In the period of its history, it was used for many different kinds of business—not excepting its use as a saloon. The only important brick mercantile building of the colonial era standing in Williamsburg today. Restored in 1929. On East Duke of Gloucester Street, Corner of Colonial Street. (53.)

DUDLEY DIGGES HOUSE: An old, story-and-a-half colonial dwelling, built by William Craig. Home of Dudley Digges, son of Cole Digges, of Yorktown, and descendant of Sir Dudley Digges, of England, and of Governor Edward Digges, of Bellfield, a plantation now included in the United States Navy Mine Base, near Yorktown. Tradition says that the Digges House sheltered French soldiers after the Yorktown siege, in 1781, in which year Digges was lieutenant-governor. The house was altered beyond recognition in recent times, and later became Brown Hall, an institution of the Methodist Church for college girls. In 1930, it was removed from its historic site, at Prince George and Boundary Streets, for the buildings of a new brick structure for Brown Hall. The Digges House is now college property—a section of a much larger building than the small house that was once the home of a prominent Revolutionary character, and a friend of Patrick Henry. (70.)

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET: Mentioned by name in the Act of 1699 for establishing Williamsburg as the new capital of the colony. It was named after William, the son of Princess Anne of Denmark, of the Stuart dynasty. He was called Duke of Gloucester at his baptism by the Bishop of London, King William III being one of his godfathers. He died at the age of eleven years, A. D. 1700. His mother afterwards became Queen Anne. This main street of Williamsburg extends almost east and west, from the Capitol to the College, three-fourths of a mile. Its width originally, when surveyed by Theodorick Bland who laid out Williamsburg, was ninety-nine feet. The pioneer highway called the Old Horse Path was partly included in Duke of Gloucester Street. This famous street was the boundary between York County and James City County until about 1770, when the line was moved to Nicholson Street so as to locate the courthouse in James City County.

EASTERN STATE HOSPITAL: The oldest asylum for the feeble-minded in America, first called The Mad House. Established in 1768-73, on land purchased from Dr. Thomas Walker, physician to Peter Jefferson and the Indian Agent for the colony. The first building was erected by Benjamin Powell, in 1773. Members of the Galt family were "keepers," or superintendents, and physicians here until

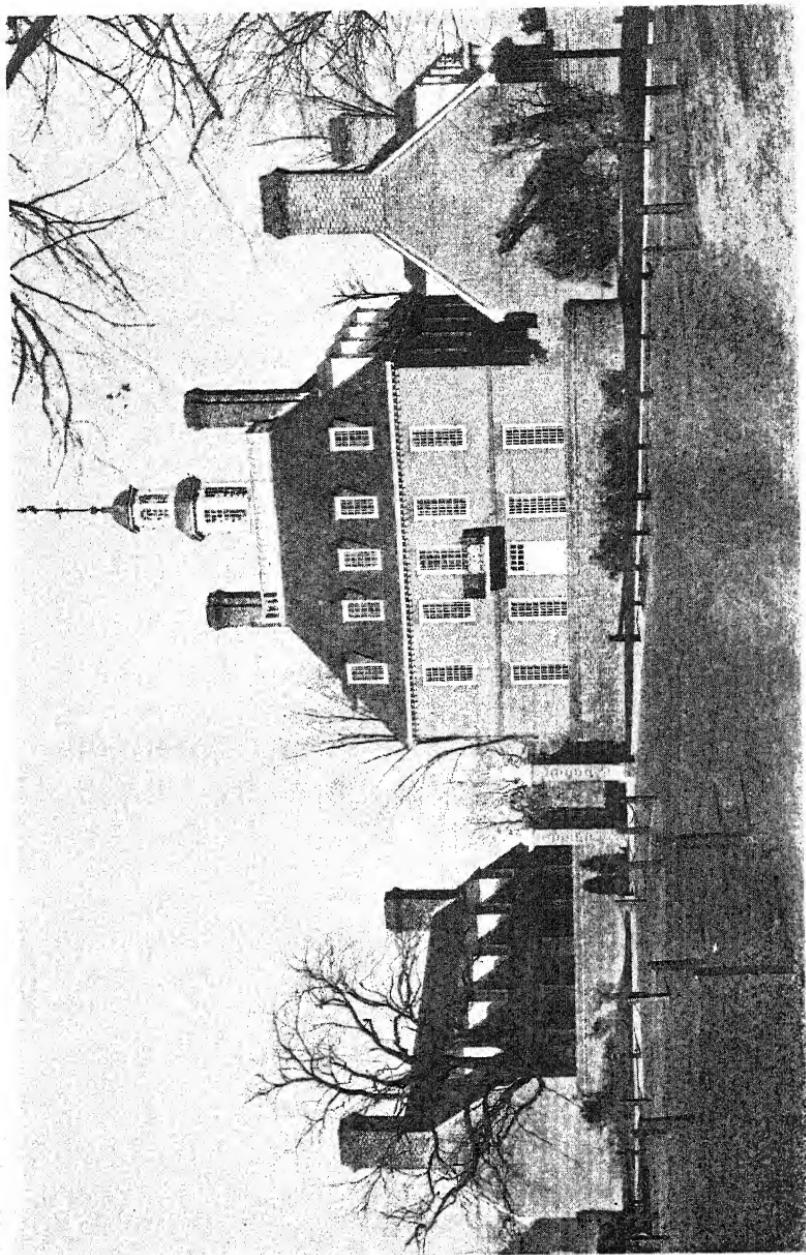
the capture of Williamsburg by General McClellan in 1862. On a granite marker (1925) at the entrance are the names of the first Court of Directors, fifteen of the most prominent persons in the community. Three new buildings were erected in the county in 1936 for removing a part of the institution. (131.)

FRANCIS TYLER HOUSE: The oldest part of this house, in Dutch colonial style, was built by Francis Tyler, grandson of Henry Tyler, emigrant, prior to 1720. It has had a number of prominent owners and residents. Enlarged by Benjamin Waller, circa 1750. John Tayloe, Jr., of Mt. Airy, a Councillor—and the father of eight daughters—had his hospitable winter home here prior to the Revolution. Henry Tazewell was another owner, and here once lived his son, Littleton Waller Tazewell, later a governor of Virginia. This was also the home of William Wirt after he became Chancellor of Virginia; and while he lived here (1802-03) he wrote his *Letters of a British Spy*. The widow of Bishop James Madison, president of the College of William and Mary, also lived here for a while. Dr. Samuel S. Griffin, physician at the Eastern State Hospital (1826-29), who was a nephew of Judge Cyrus Griffin, owned this property; and in Reconstruction days, James S. C. Griffin, while teaching school with Miss Gabriella Galt in the Griffin House on West Francis Street, lived here. Since 1878, the place has been in the Coleman family's possession, the modern portion being a Coleman addition. Here the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities was organized circa 1890, though first proposed by Miss Mollie Galt, of Norfolk. Restoration property awaiting restoration. (92.)

GALT COTTAGE: Originally on the grounds of the Eastern State Hospital, where it had been occupied by Dr. James Galt, first "keeper" of the institution, and third treasurer of the Williamsburg Masonic Lodge (1775-79). It was also the home of his son, William Trebell Galt, second superintendent of the hospital, for about a quarter century after 1800, and who as mayor of Williamsburg gave the official welcome to Lafayette when he visited the city in October, 1824. This small oak-framed house now stands, with a holly garden, opposite Bruton Parish Church. (24.)

GALT HOUSE: Old court records in Yorktown indicates that this

Front View of Governor's Palace



famous colonial dwelling—a frame house with a modern addition—was built by William Robertson about 1710, on lots 26 and 27, facing Francis Street. He was a Scotch lawyer, one of the trustees for the building of Williamsburg. He was Clerk of the General Assembly (actually of the Council) for thirty-eight years. He always wrote his name “Wil” for William. Robertson sold this property—his residence—to John Grimes, of Middlesex County for £200. The Nelson family at Yorktown (William and Thomas) held title to it in the Revolution. In 1789, General Nelson devised the property to his son Thomas. Since early in the past century when Dr. Alexander D. Galt became the owner, the property has been in possession of the Galt family. Here is the “physics room” Dr. Galt used in his practice, an interesting old library, windowed closets, and the enigma of a small circular chimney apparently never used; all casting upon the visitor an enchanting spell of ancient yesterdays. Southwest of the Capitol. Private property. (108.).

GOVERNOR'S PALACE: The acme of architectural achievement by the Rockefeller Restoration. The rebuilding of the Governor's Palace began with excavations in 1930, which revealed fragmentary remains of its old foundations and of other structures on the premises. The completed Palace restoration includes more than a score of separate units besides the royal governor's residence: the Governor's Office, Guardhouse, Kitchen, Smokehouse, Laundry, and other buildings; ten gardens of ten different types, the Green Garden being a cemetery memorial of the Yorktown Campaign, 1781. The grounds also include a Canal and Fish Pond, on the west, and an underground Ice House on the north. The Palace grounds are a part of the original grant of 254 acres (1655) to Henry Tyler, emigrant. The Palace Farm of colonial times, comprising over 300 acres, lay north of the present property, and was once owned by Edmund Randolph.

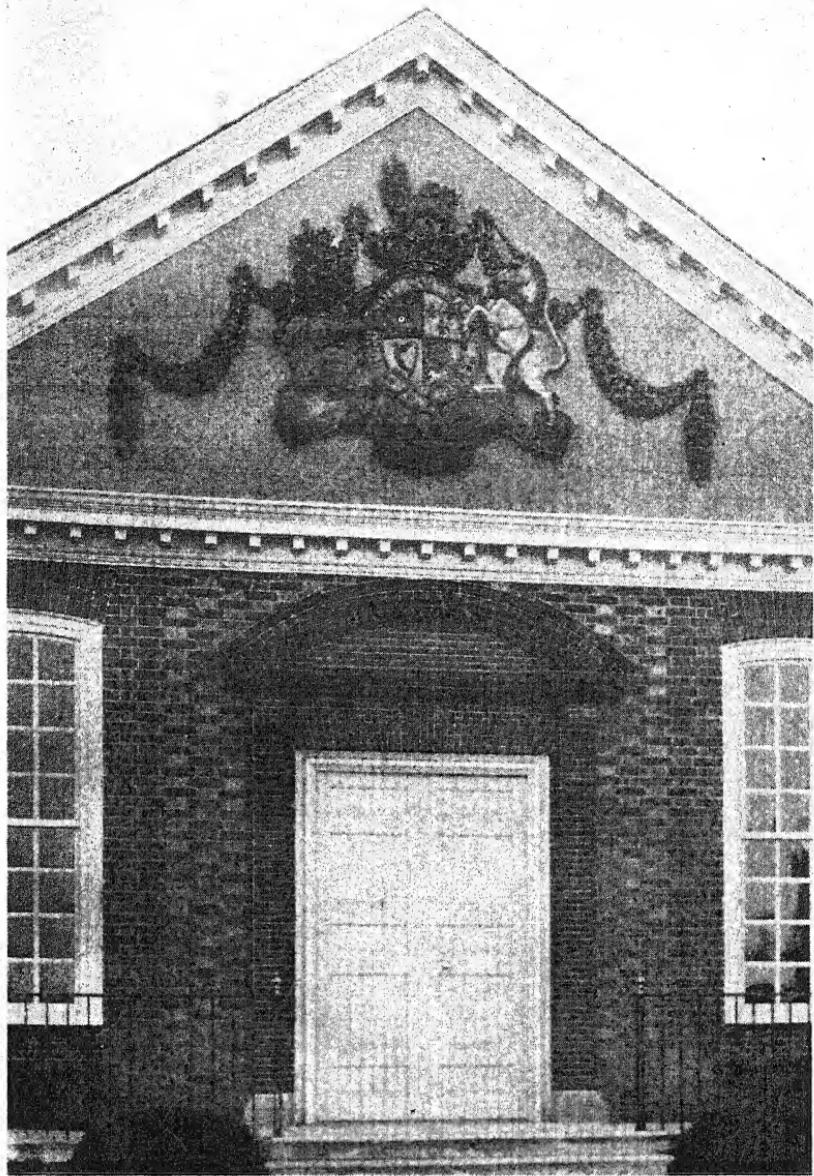
The first move for a Governor's House was made by Governor Edward Nott, in 1705. Under two Acts of Assembly (1710 and 1713) the original Palace building was erected in 1710-18, while Spotswood was governor. After him the Palace was occupied by Drysdale, Gooch, Dinwiddie, Fauquier, Lord Botetourt, and Earl Dunmore; then by Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson as governors

of the Commonwealth. The Palace was repaired and enlarged in 1751-52, when the ballroom was added. It was burned in December, 1781, while being used as a hospital for the American Army. The Governor's Office (to the right) and the Guardhouse (to the left) were later used for private residences; they were pulled down while the Federal Army occupied Williamsburg in 1862-63. About 1870, the Palace site was purchased by the College of William and Mary, succeeding to the title formerly held by Ex-President John Tyler. It then erected thereon the *Mattey School* (legacy for same devised in 1741) and torn down to make way for the present magnificent structure—the Governor's Palace. (81.)

GREEN HILL: This colonial dwelling, typical of early Williamsburg, was the home of the Prentis family for several generations—the ancestors of Judge Robert R. Prentis, of the Virginia Court of Appeals; Judge Joseph Prentis, of the General Court of Virginia, 1788-1809, and his father, William Prentis. It was once the home of Judge John M. Gregory, acting governor of Virginia in 1842, who sold the entire square, in 1843, to Colonel Robert H. Armistead. The house stood on North Henry, near Scotland Street. (See the old Bucktrout map.) Some years ago, the familiar old landmark was removed by the then owner, H. D. Cole. But a Williamsburg family treasures a picture of the house. (74.)

GREGORY LAW OFFICE: Prior to the Restoration, an old gunsmith shop, in bad repair, was originally a law office belonging to the Green Hill property. Built by Colonel Armistead or by Judge Gregory. Moved at least twice to other locations and eventually shunted aside, into a hollow, as a castaway, it became famous in newspaper stories as Mr. Casey's gift to Mr. Rockefeller. Without foundation, chimney or door, this ruin of an office-shop stood a long while on a hill, awaiting restoration. Finally, it was razed and disappeared from the landscape. (72.)

GRIFFIN HOUSE: A large brick residence with a copper tile roof, handsome interior, and a sylvan lawn—the whole occupying nearly an entire block on West Francis and South Henry Streets. The eight lots are marked Griffin, on the old city map. Griffin was Samuel Griffin, congressman, who died in 1810, leaving the property to his



The Ballroom, North End of Governor's Palace

daughter, Eliza Corbin (widow). The house is of colonial construction, but the date of its building is unknown. Once called Stuart's, perhaps in honor of Lady Stuart, of Scotland, the wife of Judge Cyrus Griffin, a brother of Samuel Griffin. After the Southern war, it was known as the Galt House and lot. Here Miss Gibby Galt and James Griffin taught school for a decade, while Samuel Griffin, Jr., father of James, the teacher, lived in the Francis Tyler House at Queen and Nicholson Streets. The house had been the home of the widow of Mayor Wm. T. Galt, following the war. Property purchased by the Restoration from Bruton Parish Church, which had received it as a legacy. It had been owned, in the past century, by the Marshall family, from New York; hence, one time called Marshall Lodge. (133.)

HISTORIC TREES: The *Quercus virginiana* (live oak) overhanging from the front corner of the College campus, at the Jamestown Road; called a Spanish oak on the map of Robert Beverley's survey made in 1678; the yew tree on the Six-Chimney Lot, near the Martha Custis Kitchen; many wild Princess Trees—*Paulownia tomentosa*—originally from Japan, but named for Anna Paulwona, a Russian princess; many French (silk-worm) mulberry trees; and two hundred or more paper mulberry trees in the city, of all sizes from saplings to gnarled, twisted old trunks; and typical of the latter, one near the Carter-Saunders House, and fifteen others planted by the Restoration on Blair Street, along Capitol Square.

HURT HOUSE: The Casey home since 1870, until razed by the Restoration. It was once the home of General Hurt, a veteran, perhaps, of the Mexican War. A large chimney built in English bond attested its age, as did the framework. It stood west of the John Blair House. (63.)

JAMES CITY COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL: A well conducted, successful school for the colored population of both county and city: a part of the Williamsburg public school system. The modern, one-story brick building at Botetourt and Nicholson Streets. (93.)

JAMES GEDDY HOUSE: This frame dwelling was built, perhaps, about 1716. Here James Geddy had his gunsmith shop until his



Side View of Governor's Palace

death in 1744. After the Revolution, his son James Geddy kept a goldsmith, silversmith and jeweler's shop here. Adjoining it on the east was once the shop of a wigmaker. House owned by James Semple, Sr., in 1826. Purchased by Benjamin Bucktrout from James Semple, Jr., in 1831. Sold by Daniel Duggar, a Bucktrout heir, of Danville, to Mary Eliza Neel, in 1879. There was also a Neel-Sydney Smith ownership in 1885. Once included in the Norton (Cary-Peachy) House adjoining it. Restored in 1930. At Palace Green and Duke of Gloucester Street. (58.)

JAMES SEMPLE HOUSE: Misnamed and formerly known for forty years or more as the Peyton Randolph House, until the Restoration era. There are no records to indicate any Randolph ownership or occupancy of this house. But it was the home of three judges of the General Court of Virginia—Semple, Nelson, and Christian, 1801-53. Five lots at this location are in the Semple name (James Semple, Sr.) on an old city map, of about 1784. It is said to be a house of the early Republic period. It has some unusual architectural features. Restored Restoration property; and one of the really beautiful homes in the city. On East Francis Street, south of the Capitol. (105.)

JOHN BLAIR HOUSE: A double house, built for two families, circa 1750; west end at a later date. Home of John Blair, of the Council, and John Blair, Jr., Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Here lived, according to tradition, John Marshall, afterwards chief justice, while a student of law under George Wythe at the College of William and Mary. House is distinguished by large stone steps before each front door. On West Duke of Gloucester Street. (62.)

JOHN CUSTIS TENEMENT, OR CUSTIS-MAUPIN HOUSE: This wholly reconstructed frame residence, a beautiful type of colonial Williamsburg architecture, is built on the site of the John Custis tenement (built for renting) and owned by John Custis, III, the father of Daniel Parke Custis, and which burned in 1776. It was "generally known by the name of Col. Custis's" in 1770 when John Kidd here "accommodated gentlemen with very good lodging, etc., upon reasonable terms." The Maupin house of the Republic period, which stood here was razed and a portion of the foundation and framing of that house was used in building the present attractive dwelling. A

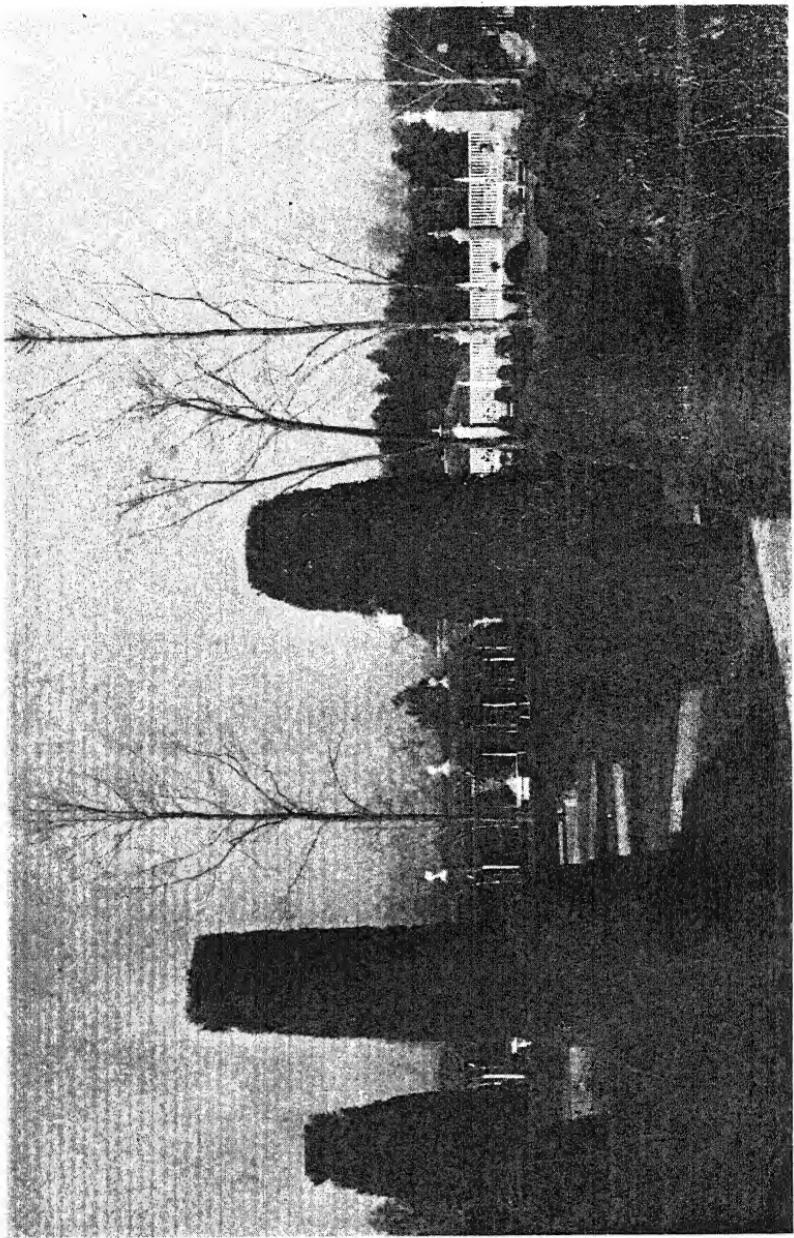
garden of small box lends additional charm to this Maupin home, occupants of which are descendants of Gabriel Maupin, immigrant in 1700, and of the Travis family famous in Jamestown history. On the corner of Duke of Gloucester Street and King Street Green, opposite Bruton Church. (25.)

KERR-VEST HOUSE: The western half of this two-story brick mansion includes the original part built by Alexander Kerr, a goldsmith, in 1734. Here officers of the French army under Washington, in September, 1781, were entertained, tradition says, by Dr. John Minson Galt who was then residing here. In 1849 it was owned by John Palmer, a lawyer. Prior to the War Between the States, the residence was greatly enlarged to its present size by W. W. Vest. In this house—one of the largest of the nine brick dwellings in old Williamsburg—General McClellan had his headquarters for two weeks in May, 1862. Restoration property, with the interior substantially repaired in 1932. At Duke of Gloucester Street and Capitol Square. (41.)

KING STREET: As originally surveyed, King Street was an extension of Palace Street, south of Duke of Gloucester and across Francis Street to Ireland Street. It seems to have always been the least important (except in name) of all the streets in old Williamsburg. In 1867, the city council sold that part of the street extending "south of Francis and east of the Asylum" to the Eastern State Hospital, as well as portions of Ireland Street and the old Lane extending eastward as far as Tazewell Hall, for \$750. With Restoration developments the remainder of King Street has been included in Palace Green extended beyond Duke of Gloucester—except a short section converted into a driveway for the Maupin-Custis House. (26.)

LEVINGSTON HOUSE: The small dwelling of William Levingston, reconstructed on the original foundation, near the site of his primitive theatre of 1716. Dr. George Gilmer bought the original Levingston house and used it as an apothecary shop, after the theatre was no longer a "play house." The present building, colonial in design, is occupied as a private residence. On the premises of the St. George Tucker House. East of Palace Green. (87.)

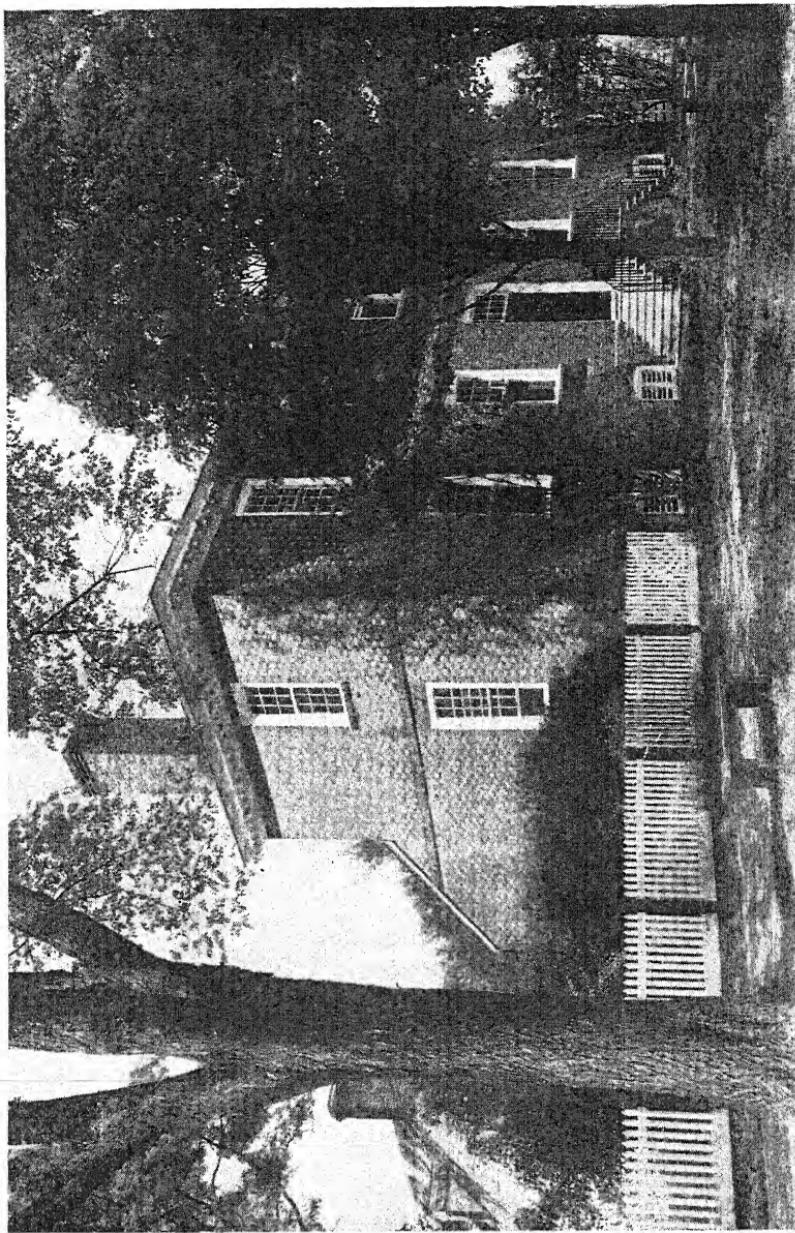
The Garden at the Governor's Palace



LIGHTFOOT HOUSE: The white, frame residence opposite the Ludwell-Paradise House, was the town house of Philip Lightfoot, of Tedington, at Sandy Point, and of Yorktown. In Yorktown Lightfoot became a wealthy merchant, while for twenty-six years he was also Clerk of York County prior to 1733, and owned the Lightfoot House there, which is the headquarters of the Colonial National Monument officials, and was restored in 1935. After 1733 he became a member of the Governor's Council, occupying this house on Duke of Gloucester Street, at public times in Williamsburg. He was a leading churchman. He died in 1748. This Dutch colonial house was owned by the Lightfoot family till 1835, and was afterwards the residence of William S. Peachy, Clerk of the Court in Williamsburg. Restored by the Restoration in 1931. (32.)

LONE CHIMNEY HOUSE: An old chimney that stood alone for years now stands restored and protected on the site of the first courthouse built in Williamsburg. In 1715, Governor Spotswood refused to allow the county seat to be located elsewhere when certain persons had tried to prevent its location in the new capital of the colony—after Jamestown was abandoned. About 1770, this courthouse site (on the corner of Francis and England Streets) was sold to Robert Carter Nicholas. The Restoration, in order to preserve the old chimney relic, built a small brick house around it. This unique landmark now houses the Public Library of the city, sponsored by the Women's Civic Club. On the corner of the New Courthouse Square, south of the Powder Horn. (125.)

LUDWELL-PARADISE HOUSE: A connecting link between English literature and Virginia history. Built by Philip Ludwell, II, on a lot which he purchased in 1700. John Paradise, a member of Dr. Samuel Johnson's literary club in London, married Lucy Ludwell, of Green Spring, near Jamestown, in England. As he was a loyalist during the Revolution, his property here was forfeited to the Commonwealth of Virginia. Paradise afterwards lived in Williamsburg (1783-88), and was a member of the Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary. This house is an excellent example of Flemish bond brick-work. The utmost care was exercised in its restoration; modern improvements were limited as far as possible. The house contains Mrs.



Lindwell-Paradise House

John D. Rockefeller's collection of American folk art—examples of craftsmanship in painting and sculpture. It was first opened as an exhibition house, to the people of Williamsburg, January 16, 1935 and shortly afterwards to the general public. On Duke of Gloucester Street, east of Market Square. (54.)

MARKET SQUARE: The old Market Square, established according to Act of Assembly, of 1699, which empowered the governor "to grant unto the City of Williamsburg the liberty and privilege of holding and keeping such and so many marketes and fairs . . . as he shall think fit," in the center of the city, includes the area bounded by Francis, Nicholson, and Queen Streets and four building lots on the west. The Restoration has removed all modern buildings, except the Williamsburg Inn, also eventually to be razed. Conspicuous ancient landmarks remaining are the Powder Horn and the Colonial Courthouse, on the axis of the Square, between North England and South England Street.

MARKET SQUARE TAVERN: This property was the Raleigh Hotel when purchased by the Restoration. The history of the place dates from 1749—a lease from the city by John Dixon. In 1771, Gabriel Maupin became tavernkeeper of this Market Square inn. In 1773, says tradition, the Williamsburg Masonic Lodge held its first meeting in Maupin's tavern. Early in the next century, Peter DeNeufville, became proprietor of the property. After having been greatly altered in the past century, the tavern has been restored to its colonial form. It now includes in the premises, a lawn garden and outbuildings, the whole extending from Duke of Gloucester Street to Francis Street on the south. (31.)

MARTHA CUSTIS KITCHEN: This little brick kitchen stands on what was once called the Six-Chimney Lot, after the destruction by fire of the Custis mansion, the home of Daniel Parke Custis, Mrs. Washington's first husband. It is now included in the grounds of the Eastern State Hospital. The building was substantially repaired in 1934. The roof, door and wire-screened windows are new; but it still lacks a floor, a hearth in the big fireplace, and a ceiling. Visible from South England Street. (130.)

MASONIC TEMPLE: A fine brick structure, erected in 1931, on the site of the original Masonic Hall, a small two-story frame house originally a dwelling, that stood on Francis Street, facing the Bracken House, until about twenty-five years ago. Williamsburg Lodge No. 6 was chartered by the Grand Lodge of England in 1773. In the original building, one of the oldest Masonic homes in America, the *first* Grand Lodge of Virginia (the oldest Grand Lodge in the United States) was organized October 13, 1778, when John Blair, Jr., afterwards a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was chosen the *first* Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. William Wad-dell, Master of the local lodge, was most active in effecting this organization. The present building is a memorial to the various lodges represented at the formation of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. (121.)

MATOAKA LAKE. This beautiful two-armed body of water, west of the College, on Jamestown Road bears the personal appellation of the Indian Princess, Rebecca Pocahontas, whose real name was Ma-toa-ka. The old name of Jones's Pond has been discarded. Lake Matoaka is included in the new college park. (12.)

MATOAKA PARK: Including Lake Matoaka, woodland and some farmland, this sylvan park, west of the campus of the College of William and Mary (where Lafayette camped in 1781), comprises an area of 1,200 acres purchased by the late Dr. Chandler, president of the college, and developed by the National Park Service in 1933-34. Here are miles of winding trails, bridle paths, and rustic bridges over meandering brooks, amid a profusion of wild flowers and blooming shrubs. The whole region is a sanctuary for wild life, and affords material for the study of a rich native flora. In a hollow of the woods is Players Dell, a natural theatre with rustic accommodations for concerts, plays and pageants. All is designed for the enrichment of college and city life. (11.)

MATTEY SCHOOL: A four-room brick building erected on the site of the Governor's Palace by the College of William and Mary, in 1870, out of a legacy received from England, to perpetuate the Matthew Whaley Free School of 1706. Some brick from the old Palace ruins were used in its construction. Leased for years by the city school

board (after its use by the college as a school of Observation and Practice, at one time), until it was razed by the Restoration, in 1930, when the Palace foundations were uncovered. Its northern wall stood on the southern foundation wall of the Palace. (81.)

MATTHEW WHALEY SCHOOL: The present \$400,000 Williamsburg public school building, so named, in deference to the wishes of the citizens of Williamsburg, who desired to perpetuate the memory of Matthew Whaley, who died in 1705, aged nine years. His tomb is in Bruton Parish churchyard. The sale of the Palace Green to the Restoration for \$200,000 provided half of the cost of the present commodious building. It was financed by the College and the city. The College owns two-thirds and the city one-third of the property. Both cooperate in conducting the school—the former, the high school department, and the latter, the elementary department. (76.)

MAUPIN SHOP: A small restored colonial shop, named after a former owner of a business conducted here. Opposite Bruton Parish Church. (23.)

MAYO SECOND-SITE HOUSE: A plain old dwelling moved by the former owner, a Mr. Mayo, of Gloucester County, from York Street to another location, on Francis Street (near the old mulberry trees), and afterwards sold to the Restoration, Razed 1936. (106.)

MERCER HOUSE: An attractive colonial residence, once the property of John L. Mercer, a great-grandson of General Hugh Mercer, of Revolutionary War fame, and an official of the Eastern State Hospital. Robert Bright previously owned the property. His daughter, Jean, became Mercer's wife; and Jean Bright's mother was a descendant from the ancient Travis family of Jamestown. The site of this house is a Byrd lot on the old map of Williamsburg. The house, with an extensive lawn, is now owned by a member of the faculty of the College of William and Mary. On Botetourt and Francis Streets. (113.)

METHODIST CHURCH: The first Methodist Church in Williamsburg, a frame building, stood opposite the Galt House, on Francis Street; the second one, built in 1842, stood near the so-called Debtor's Prison, on Market Square. It was abandoned in 1926, becoming

soon after, the United States post-office building, but was razed by the Restoration in 1933. The present large brick Methodist Church occupies a commanding location at the head of Duke of Gloucester Street, near the College; and near by is the parsonage, and also Brown Hall, one of the first dormitories of its type in the country—a church home for college girls. (66.)

MIDDLE PLANTATION COTTAGE: This small building of crude, primitive architecture is certainly one of the very oldest houses in Williamsburg. Its framework of heavy, hewn timbers and rough, hand-wrought interior indicates its antiquity; built before Middle Plantation became Williamsburg. Brick in the chimney are laid in English bond. Years ago this antique house was used for a store. It stands on the small Lewis lot located on the post-Revolutionary map of the city, at Colonial and Francis Streets. Repaired, with alterations a new chimney and an addition by the private owner, in 1931. Purchased by the Restoration in 1935. (117.)

MINOR HOUSE: The home of Lucian Minor, professor of law at the College of William and Mary (1855-59), and brother of John B. Minor of the University of Virginia. In recent years it was the home of the late John S. Charles, custodian of the College property, 1881-88. Owned by the Restoration, but not restored. On Minor Terrace, at Nassau and Prince George Streets. (78.)

MOODY-ROPER HOUSE: An interesting old dwelling of the colonial period, but almost devoid of historic associations. It was owned in ante-bellum days by William M. Moody, a coffin maker. Robert R. Roper and heirs owned it from 1866 until recent years. It is awaiting restoration by the Rockefeller enterprise. On Francis Street, opposite the Mercer House. (112.)

MOODY-SWEENEY HOUSE: Josias Moody owned two lots where this house stands, in 1794. The present Dutch colonial dwelling was purchased by Henley Sweeney from James Baker, in 1882, after its sale by a special court commissioner, for only \$285. The Sweeney family for years has owned the Quarter Path Farm, south of the city—named after the old Quarter Path race track of colonial days. The Sweeney residence is unrestored Restoration property. At Botetourt and Francis Streets. (111.)

NEW COLONIAL SHOP BUILDINGS: The two rows of brick buildings, on either side of Duke of Gloucester Street, just east of the College, comprise the business section of Williamsburg. These shops are of Tidewater Virginia colonial design—all entirely new, and represent no original structure whatever. Several other stores of colonial design, but of frame construction, have been built in East Williamsburg. (18.)

NEW CITY-COUNTY COURTHOUSE: Erected in 1931 by the Rockefeller Restoration, one block south of the second colonial courthouse of 1770, near the site of the first James City County courthouse (in Williamsburg), built about 1715. The northern end is modeled on the design of King William County courthouse. This structure, complete and furnished, cost \$150,000. In exchange for this new hall of justice, the Restoration received the old courthouse and the Courthouse Green. The conference committee representing the court, the city, and the county to advise with the Restoration architects, was composed of Mayor George P. Coleman, R. P. Wallace, and J. H. Vaiden. Participating in the corner-stone ceremonies, in March, 1931, were members of the Riordan School, of Highland, New York, then in session aboard a chartered vessel anchored in the James River at Jamestown. This new courthouse is on historic ground. This site, originally of nine lots, was owned by Miles Cary, son of the emigrant, but in the past century called the Bright House Lot. Here stood the two-story Bright House, a dwelling with four great chimneys, and once the home of John Tyler, before he moved to Bassett Hall. Here also, after 1761, lived Robert Carter Nicholas, son-in-law of a grandson of Miles Cary. Washington occasionally dined with "the treasurer" (Nicholas), perhaps in the very Bright House that burned here in 1870. (126.)

NEW HIGHWAYS: Three new public highways have been surveyed or constructed on the north of Williamsburg, as a result of Restoration and Government activities here. A by-pass road for heavy traffic was opened by the State in 1934. Railroad Street is under construction by the city, and the Colonial National Monument Boulevard from Yorktown to Jamestown will skirt the suburbs of Williamsburg, with a railroad underpass entrance into the city to a parking area. The

colonial parkway will practically obliterate the unused Bruton Boulevard. The C. & O. Railway Company has built a new depot at the head of Boundary Street, and also moved a portion of its track, north of the Palace, in co-operation with the city authorities and the Restoration interests. (102.)

NEW RESTORATION HOTEL: The location selected for the new tourist hotel, or tavern, of colonial architecture, to be erected in 1936, is at Queen and Ireland Streets, in south Williamsburg. (115-a.)

NICHOLSON STREET SCHOOL: The one-story red brick building northeast of the Courthouse Green, built about 1897, but abandoned after the graded and high school was built at the head of Palace Green in 1920, since which time it was for some years used as a residence. On the same site stood the colonial town house of Philip Ludwell, of Green Spring. Today it is Restoration property. Opposite the school, across the street, once stood a Negro Baptist church. (91.)

THE NORTON HOUSE: Named after John Hatley Norton, a prominent merchant of Yorktown and London, who owned the property in 1770. Through his firm the colonial government ordered the statue of Lord Botetourt. Hatley was the son-in-law of Robert Carter Nicholas, famous treasurer of the colony. This was the town house, also, of Mann Page and Richard Corbin. Formerly called the Cary-Peachy House, this large brick residence of the Republic period, after several alterations in its original architecture, had been named after two prominent families of colonial history. Nearly 100 years ago it was owned by Lucius F. Cary, and for nearly fifty years past, by descendants of Samuel Peachy, immigrant to Virginia in 1659. Now Restoration property. Restored with a typical colonial addition. On west side of Courthouse Green, at Duke of Gloucester Street. (57.)

NOTEWORTHY TOMBS IN BRUTON CHURCHYARD: There are two old tombs among the several large box monuments to the dead, near the church tower, which have a peculiar historic significance because the characters they memorialize figured in the beginnings of two chapters of local institutional history, that have culminated in the Restoration of Williamsburg. One is the tomb of Governor Edward Nott, who first proposed, in 1705, the building of a house for the Governor. He died in 1706, after one year and a few days in office.

The epitaph of His Excellency Edward Nott, describes him as a Christian and a lover of mankind, and his death as a calamity. Virginia paid tribute to his worth in these words: "In Grateful Remembrance of whose many Dutyes the General Assembly of this Collony have erected this Monument." The other tomb—on a white marble tablet—bears this inscription. "Matthew Whaley Lyes Interred here Within this Tomb upon his father dear. Who Departed this Life the 26th of September 1705. Aged nine years only child of James Whaley and Mary his wife." The first Mattey School, to his memory, was established in 1706. The second Mattey School, built on the Palace site in 1870, "to eternalize the name of Mattey and Mattey's School forever," complied with his mother's will of 1741. Now, 225 years after the death of both governor and child, the fine, modern Matthew Whaley School building recalls the longing of Mary Whaley to perpetuate the memory of her son; and the magnificent Palace of the Restoration, near by, reminds us of the vision and initiative of the famous one-year governor. In a sense, the restored Palace is a monument to Nott, whose brief administration was crowded with important events. And James Whaley was one of the original trustees of Williamsburg, named in the Act of 1699! (60.)

THE OAKS: An old suburban estate, on Jamestown Road, near the college, part of what was originally the Ballard-Ludwell tract, surveyed by Robert Beverley, in 1678. The plot of Beverley's survey is preserved in the library of the college. (13.)

ORLANDO JONES HOUSE SITE: On a lot east of Capt. Orr's dwelling, Orlando Jones, a son of Rev. Rowland Jones, built a house in 1712; it burned in 1842. He was one of the five students of William and Mary who addressed the General Assembly, in session at Jamestown, as guests of Governor Nicholson at the college on May 1, 1699. His speech is preserved in the college Quarterly. (33-a.)

ORRELL HOUSE: Formerly known as the McCandlish House, this gambrel-roofed colonial dwelling, once abandoned and left in ill repair, is handsomely restored and now occupied as a residence. Named for Thomas Orrell, owner of the lot here, in the eighteenth century. On Francis Street. (116.)

PALACE FARM: Originally, the Palace land included seventy-four acres, a part of Henry Tyler's grant of 254 acres (1655), on which the Palace was built in Spotswood's time. In course of time the Palace farm contained 360 acres, which late in the eighteenth century, was owned by Edmund Randolph. In 1846, James C. Sheldon and John M. Maupin, owning 125 acres of Palace land, in York County (north of the city) sold the same to Robert H. Armistead. Its original limits would now be hard to determine. The original seventy-four acres extended east as far as Capitol Landing Road. (83.)

PALACE GREEN: The small park extending northward 1,000 feet from Duke of Gloucester Street, and named after the royal governor's house, called the Palace. The Green, including the large public school building of 1920, that stood on the Scotland Street end of this park (and afterwards razed) was sold by the city to the Restoration. The Green is bordered by trees from near-by woods, and planted by the Restoration. In October-November, 1934, the sward was thoroughly tilled with power implements and by hand labor, resurfaced with fresh soil, and sown in grass. On the east is Spotswood Street; on the west, Palace Street. (84.)

PALACE ICE HOUSE: This building, of the English type of ice house, is a circular, brick-walled, underground structure, about twenty feet deep and arched over, resembling a cistern. It is covered by a huge mound of earth, and has a horizontal entrance provided with three doors at intervals of several yards. The resurfaced mound, in December, 1934, was planted with periwinkle and bordered with myrtle and small pines. Steps have been built to the top, where live oaks are planted. North of the Palace, on Railroad Street. (82.)

PALACE SITE MONUMENT: Erected in 1901, by Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple (daughter of President John Tyler), to mark the site where the Governor's Palace stood. The marble column about ten feet high had all four faces covered with historical inscriptions. It was removed, in restoring the Palace.

PALISADE: A fence of heavy stakes (small tree trunks) built across the high ground between the head of Archer's Hope Creek (now College Creek) and the head of Queen's Creek, in 1633 (crossing

what is now Duke of Gloucester Street, somewhere in the western part of Williamsburg), as a protection against the Indians. It formed the first frontier in America. This was the beginning of Middle Plantation, following the settlement the preceding year by Dr. John Pott on his patent of twelve hundred acres (which he named Harrop) south of the present city of Williamsburg.

PARKS' PAPER MILL The paper mill built by William Parks, in 1744, for making paper on which to print the old *Virginia Gazette*, stood on a branch of Archer's Hope (College) Creek. The site of this colonial industrial plant is probably identified today by Paper Mill Walk, south of the city.

PATRICK HENRY'S KITCHEN: The small brick building on the premises of the Archibald Blair House, according to tradition, was used by Virginia's lawyer-orator for an office on occasions of his legal visits to Williamsburg. This kitchen, restored in 1931, for a small family residence, has in its only one room of the lower story, one of the largest fireplaces of any chimney in the city. On North England Street. (89-a.)

PEYTON RANDOLPH HOUSE: Built about 1715. The residence, as early as 1724, of Sir John Randolph, the great Virginia lawyer who later bought from William Robertson other lots in this block, on one of which stood a windmill. It was also the "dwelling-house" of Sir John's son, Peyton Randolph, President of the First Continental Congress, during his entire lifetime, and identified as such by York County records in 1929. Washington, while a burgess, was the guest of Speaker Randolph here more than a score of times, which fact makes this Randolph landmark also a Washington shrine. Count Rochambeau, in September, 1781, according to war maps of Williamsburg, had his headquarters in the Peyton Randolph House; and a local record of this year says that Betty Randolph (Peyton's widow) "has the honor of the Count de Rochambeau to lodge at her house." French records in Paris say, when Lafayette visited Williamsburg in October, 1824, "that he was given as place of residence the house of Peyton Randolph who was the first President of the American Revolutionary Congress." In fact, he was accompanied from Yorktown by Governor James Pleasants, Jr., Chief Justice Marshall and other notables

to this home and was entertained here by Mrs. Mary Munro Peachy and her son, Dr. Thomas Griffin Peachy. The French marquis, on this occasion, spoke from the stone platform at the front door of this house, facing Court House Green, to a large concourse of people. Privately owned; partially restored. At Nicholson and North England Street. (90.)

POWELL-HALLAM HOUSE: A frame, gambrel-roofed dwelling built prior to 1760, on York Street in east Williamsburg; named after the builder, Benjamin Powell, a prominent mechanic of his day, who in 1760 sold it to his brother, Seymour Powell; and in 1767 it came into possession of his nephew, Dr. Thomas Powell, from whom it passed to William Prentis, in 1772, and later became the residence of Miss Sarah Hallam who played at the Second Theatre, on Waller Street. Moved half a mile west, on Francis Street, and restored in 1928. (114.)

PRENTIS-RUSSEL EXCAVATIONS: Old foundation ruins of two colonial houses were uncovered by Williamsburg Restoration, Inc., west of Raleigh Tavern, in 1935. The most extensive are those of the Prentis House at Botetourt Street. William Prentis, merchant, or his son, Joseph Prentis, a judge of the General Court, may have owned it. Research is incomplete, and the future use of these sites is undetermined. The *Architectural Record* shows an "Anderson House" here. (51-a.)

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH: The frame church, erected on Palace Green and Prince George Street, after the War Between the States, was sold to the Restoration and pulled down. The new, brick Presbyterian Church, built in 1930-31, on Richmond Road, opposite the College of William and Mary, was opened for worship on Easter Sunday, 1931. The church stood on the site of Elkanah Dean's coach-shop, of 1772. (68.)

PRESBYTERIAN INSTITUTE: This large, brick school building, after standing vacant for a number of years, was razed for the site of the new Matthew Whaley School, on Scotland Street, the very location desired by many citizens for the school building erected on Palace Green in 1920, and afterwards sold to the Restoration and razed. (75.)

PRINCESS ANNE PORT: A proposed addition, or extension, for colonial Williamsburg, the plan for which was made by order of the Common Hall (City Council), August 11, 1775—John Blair, mayor. The old map, or plan, for this port (in the College library) shows the location between Archer's Hope and the Paper Mill branch. The original provision for this port had been made by Act of Assembly, in 1699. The port, to honor Princess Anne, of Denmark, was temporarily a "landing," when Peyton Randolph had a tobacco warehouse here. (134.)

PUBLIC GAOL: The original name for this prison, erected expressly for the General Court when the Capitol was built (1701-1704). It was "Virginia's First Penitentiary." Here Blackbeard's pirate crew of thirteen (according to tradition--but "Spotswood's Letters" say *nine* men) were confined in 1718, before all were hanged on Capitol Landing Road. In this public gaol thirteen Tories languished while the Great Virginia Convention of 1776 was in session in the Capitol near by. Here, Henry Hamilton, Lieutenant-Governor of Canada, absent from Fort Detroit, and two subordinate officials, Philip De-Jean and William Lamothe—captured at Vincennes (Indiana) by George Rogers Clark, were imprisoned in 1779; Hamilton for over a year. In its early history changes in its architecture were made. Rev. Hugh Jones, in 1724, described this gaol as "a strong sweet prison for criminals," saying further: "And on the other side of an Open Court another for Debtors." In 1722, provision was made by Act of Assembly for an "abode" for the keeper. In 1748 the two east rooms were set aside for the imprisonment of debtors. In 1935 the historic gaol was completely restored, with all of its original sections reproduced as an architectural whole, thus making the rebuilt old bastille really a five-in-one building, with the "keeper's" residence as one of the prominent features of the rebuilt structure. Open to the public. (95.)

PUBLIC MAGAZINE: This was the first name used as the official designation of the octagon-shaped brick structure, popularly known today as the Powder Horn, when erected in 1715, under the direct supervision of Governor Spotswood who, just before the adjournment of the General Assembly for the Christmas season, in 1714, signed

the bill for its construction. The first John Tyler was the builder. This unique building, symbolic of Williamsburg, was the "boiling-point of the Revolution in Virginia." Governor Dunmore's removal of nearly all of the colony's powder from the magazine on the night of April 20, 1775 (as he had been instructed to do by the British Government), was the signal for the Virginia colony to assert its rights; and Patrick Henry, at the head of Hanover County troops, compelled payment for the powder, in May following, in New Kent County. But Dunmore's attitude made a settlement of the great issues pending impossible, and his hegira from the Palace, by night, in June, marked the end of British dominion and power in Virginia. Gabriel Maupin, III, grandson of the Huguenot immigrant of 1700, was the keeper of the magazine in 1776.

In the next century, the magazine was a Baptist church for twenty-five years prior to 1850. After it became the property of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities in 1890, the Powder Horn was partially restored and used many years for a museum. Two stained glass windows were placed in the south wall as memorials to Bacon the Rebel and Spotswood the romantic governor. The Public Magazine, as it stands today, was substantially and handsomely restored by Williamsburg Restoration, Inc., in 1935. The protective wall, ten feet high, that was built in 1755 and pulled down in 1855, was rebuilt on the original foundation; four octagonal sections of the magazine itself were partially rebuilt; and the interior, with only bare walls, changed into a two-story structure with a winding stairway in the center. It will be used to house a museum for the benefit of the public. (29.)

PULASKI CLUB: An antique, frame store building or shop, where London porter was once dispensed. The United States post office was here, three generations ago, in Andrew Jackson's time, when it was famous as a curiosity shop. More recently, the headquarters of a men's social club, with a traditional origin at the Raleigh Tavern, and the story of its beginnings, preserved in rhyme, perpetuates the memory of the Polish patriot who fell at Savannah, in 1779. (21.)

PURDIE'S DWELLING: A reconstruction of a colonial house upon the old foundations, on which a modern dwelling stood. Alexander

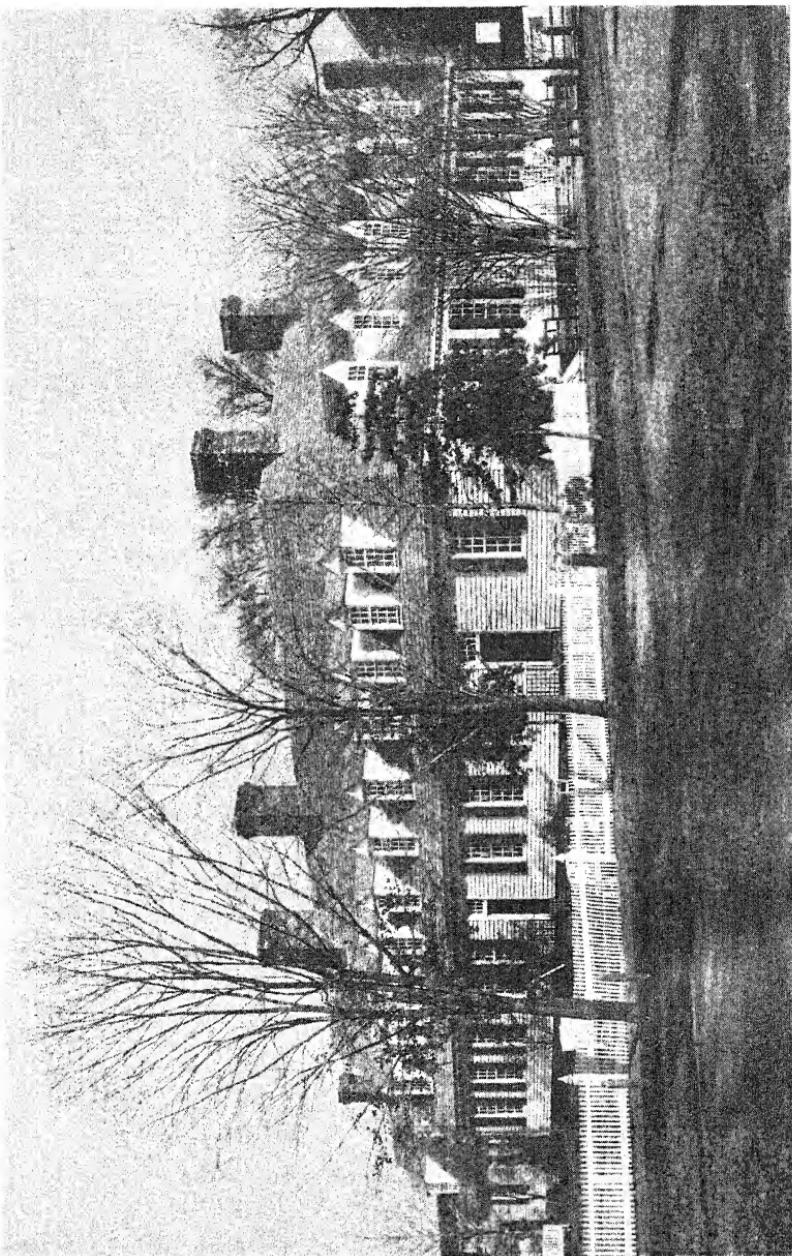
Purdie, in 1774, published an independent (Jefferson's?) *Virginia Gazette*, in Williamsburg, after having been associated with Joseph Royle in publishing the original *Gazette* founded by William Parks. On Duke of Gloucester Street, West of the Kerr House. (39.)

THE QUARTER HOUSE: A small colonial cottage with an odd-type chimney. Probably built, originally for servants. An early owner was George Carter, a later owner was Dr. Jesse Cole, of three generations past. In more recent time, Catherine Rebecca, a Negro woman, lived here. A private dwelling, since its renovation by the Restoration. East of the Bracken House, on Francis Street, (118.)

QUEEN MARY'S PORT: The port for Williamsburg (popularly known as Capitol Landing) on Queen's Creek, in York County, northeast of the city, where a village, with two taverns and a fulling factory, on "fifteen acres, forty-four poles and a quarter of land," provided for this port in 1699, grew up, early in the eighteenth century. Here, in 1774, a stone bridge was built across Queen's Creek. The Williamsburg Masonic Lodge, with due ceremony, placed under this bridge a tablet bearing the Latin inscription: *Rege Georgio Tertio comiti Dunmore Praefecto Peyton Randolph Loborum Praeside Supremo Anna Lucis 1774.* Capitol Landing Road (early dubbed "Gallows Road") still leads to Queen's Creek, though the "landing," the village and the bridge disappeared over 100 years ago. (135.)

RALEIGH TAVERN: Virginia's Cradle of Liberty, built prior to 1735. Here the patriots of the Revolution assembled, in the famous Apollo Room—twice as the House of Burgesses, when dissolved at the Capitol by the royal governors (Botetourt and Dunmore). Here William and Mary students, December 5, 1776, organized the first Phi Beta Kappa chapter. The tavern was first used as an ordinary in 1742, Henry Wetherburn, for some time, serving his Arrack punch here. Two of the prominent keepers were Anthony Hay and James Southall—prior to the Revolution. The Raleigh was a residence only, when it burned in 1859. Restored, completely rebuilt, in 1929, and furnished in 1931. (49.)

THE RECTORY: Built about 1847, this three-story house was the home of the rectors of Bruton Parish Church until the Restoration



The Raleigh Tavern

era, when it was renovated throughout and well furnished, and then used for a while for the accommodation of Restoration officials. It was therefore called the Restoration House. Opposite Bruton Parish churchyard. (22.)

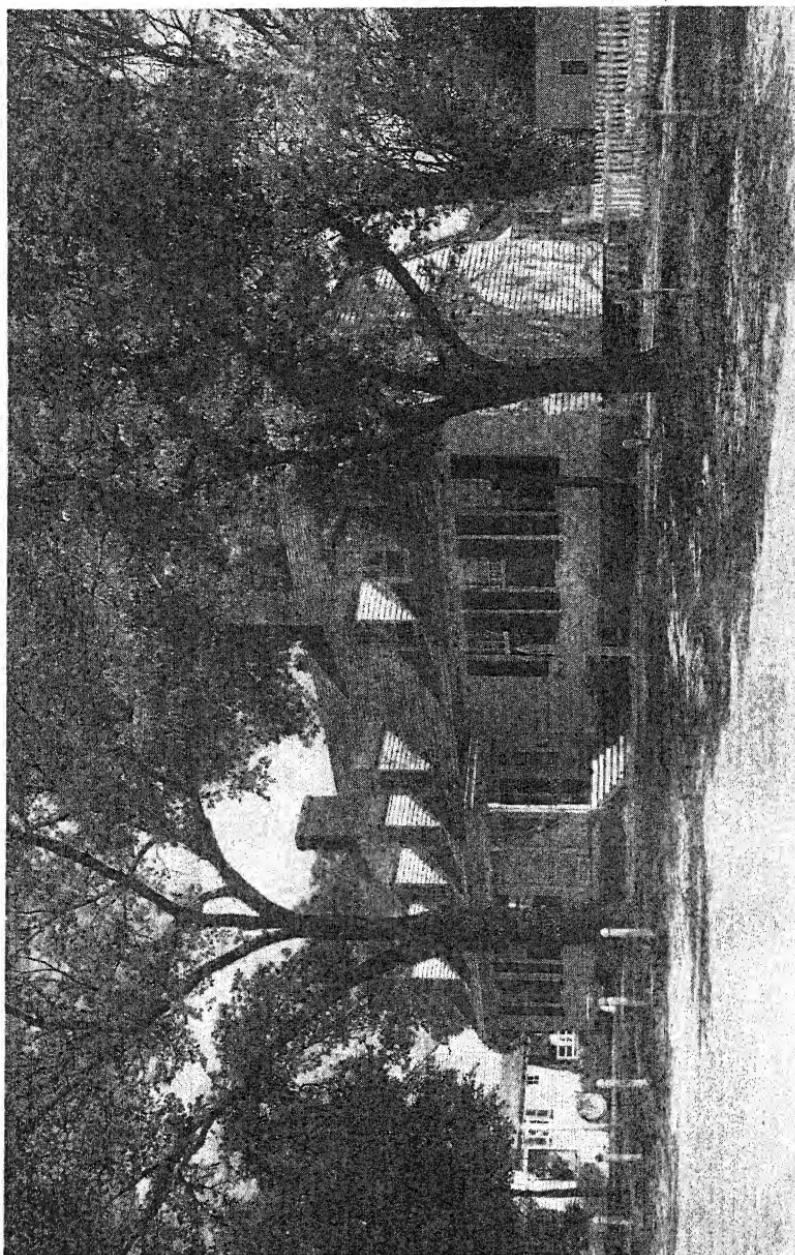
REDWOOD-MINETRIE HOUSE: In 1707, John Redwood, first "keeper" of the Public Gaol and custodian of the Capitol, purchased two lots on Nicholson Street, west of the colonial prison. In 1721, these lots became the property, through the Trustees of the City of Williamsburg, of Bridget Minetrie, widow of David Minetrie, who afterwards built this rather small house. Years ago, the dwelling was despoiled of its fine colonial paneling. Renovated a few years ago as a private residence, it is, however, designated today as Redwood Ordinary. (94.) John Redwood, in 1706, built the Blue Bell Tavern, east of the Capitol, near the Exchange. (99.) But he sold it the next year.

RESTORATION DATA FOR COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG: Authentic historical material used as the basis for the restoration project was secured from fifty-two libraries in the United States, from English and French archives, Virginia court records and private sources. This historical data constitutes a restoration of the buried history of the colonial capital and provided the information necessary for the material restoration and reconstruction of the city—buildings, landscaping and gardens, furniture and decorations.

The Frenchman's Map, of 1782, in the William and Mary library, and the copper plate engraving found in the Bodleian Library at Oxford were the two most valuable and serviceable records pertaining to the colonial architecture of Williamsburg. The former definitely locates all the old landmarks of the city at the close of the Revolution: the restored and unrestored shrines, and the uncovered foundations of 152 old houses and outbuildings. The latter shows the architectural lines of the original College buildings, the Capitol and the Palace. The ultimate purpose of the Restoration is the *study of history*.

RESTORATION OFFICES: The first building occupied by Restoration architects and the contractor was the old Parish House of Bruton Church—a small brick building west of the churchyard. The of-

Richard Bland House



fices were later moved into permanent headquarters, in the second stories of the post-office building and adjoining shops, just east of the College. (65.)

REVOLUTIONARY CEMETERY: Restoration workmen, while excavating for foundation ruins on the Palace grounds, discovered the remains of 156 soldiers who had died in the Governor's Palace, while used as a hospital for Washington's troops during the Yorktown Campaign, in 1781. All were found in shallow graves located in orderly arrangement. This long-forgotten graveyard is now the Green Garden, where grows a weeping willow, and is marked by a memorial tablet in the restored Palace grounds.

RICHARD BLAND HOUSE: Birthplace, in 1710, of Richard Bland, the Great Virginia Patriot (also called *The Virginia Antiquary*), and member of the First Continental Congress. After 1716, the house was successively owned by Nathaniel and Benjamin Harrison, of Surry County. Henry Wetherburn owned the property (1738-60), and kept tavern there after leaving the Raleigh. His Arrack punch was famous throughout Virginia. He added the western portion—the part beyond the great chimney. The nine rooms in the house bear name plates (new), as given in the inventory of Wetherburn's personality: as, Great Room, Porch Chamber, Middle Room, Mr. Page's Room (John Page of North End) and Bull Head Room (the dining room), where George Washington was frequently the guest of James Southall and Robert Anderson while they kept tavern here, after 1771. Once he conducted the drawing of a lottery here. Family tradition says that the Cape Company of Merchants held their annual meetings here, and that the Ohio Company met here in 1752. The antique architecture of this historic Bland-Wetherburn tavern home is today almost as Wetherburn left it, still retaining in its quaintness so much of its colonial charm and atmosphere. It is private property, but tourists are welcome. (36.)

ROBERT NICOLSON HOUSE: Built after 1750 by Robert Nicolson, "taylor," whose son, Robert Nicolson, lived here, and was an army surgeon in the Revolutionary War. Dr. Nicolson's heirs, in 1857, received from Congress nearly \$5,000 for his services in the War. The style of the house is Dutch colonial. The much-worn half-moon stone

steps, at the front are an interesting feature of the exterior. Private property. On York Street. (101.)

ROBERT WALLER HOUSE: The home of Dr. Robert Waller, son of Judge Benjamin Waller. Partly colonial, with colonial outbuildings. Dr. Waller's brick office attracts the eye of the tourist. On this property was Waller's Grove, rendezvous of the patriot troops reviewed by General Andrew Lewis, in 1776. Residence recently owned by the late Captain Winder Lane, oldest citizen of Williamsburg. On North Waller Street, east of the Coke-Garrett House. (97.)

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL: The small, restored building, just west of Raleigh Tavern, was Jane Hunter's Shoppe, in colonial times, when it was known as the Golden Ball. It was an auto-repair shop when purchased by the Restoration. However, only the two side walls are original: all other parts are entirely new. (51.)

SITE OF THE CARY TOWN HOUSE: On South England Street, between the New Courthouse and Tazewell Hall, are the foundation ruins of Colonel Wilson Cary's town house, which burned December 25, 1907. Wilson Cary, of Ceeley's (at Kecoughtan) on Hampton Roads, and of Rich Neck, in Warwick County, was the father of Wilson Miles Cary and four daughters: Sarah, Washington's sweetheart, who married George William Fairfax; Mary, who married Edward Ambler; Anne, who married Robert Carter Nicholas; and Elizabeth, who married Bryan Fairfax. Fortunately, a picture of this Cary House—a story-and-a-half building—has been preserved; it will be helpful to the Restoration in rebuilding it. (128.)

SITE OF COLONIAL CLERK'S OFFICE: On Francis Street, near the Powder Horn. The one-story building had three rooms. It was torn down during the War Between the States. (124.)

SITE OF CURTIS FREE SCHOOL: This school was on city lot No. 34, at South Queen and Ireland Streets, established by A. Curtis, and its location indicated by the old Williamsburg map of 1784. Like other free schools of the eighteenth century, it was for indigent children. As early as 1734 there were four charity schools in Bruton Parish. The site of this charity school is included in the location for the new Restoration Hotel for tourists. (120.)

SITE OF DAVIDSON'S APOTHECARY SHOP: At the northwest corner of Botetourt and Duke of Gloucester Streets; built prior to 1767, and burned in 1896. A modern colonial store built by the Restoration stands now on the same location. (51-b.)

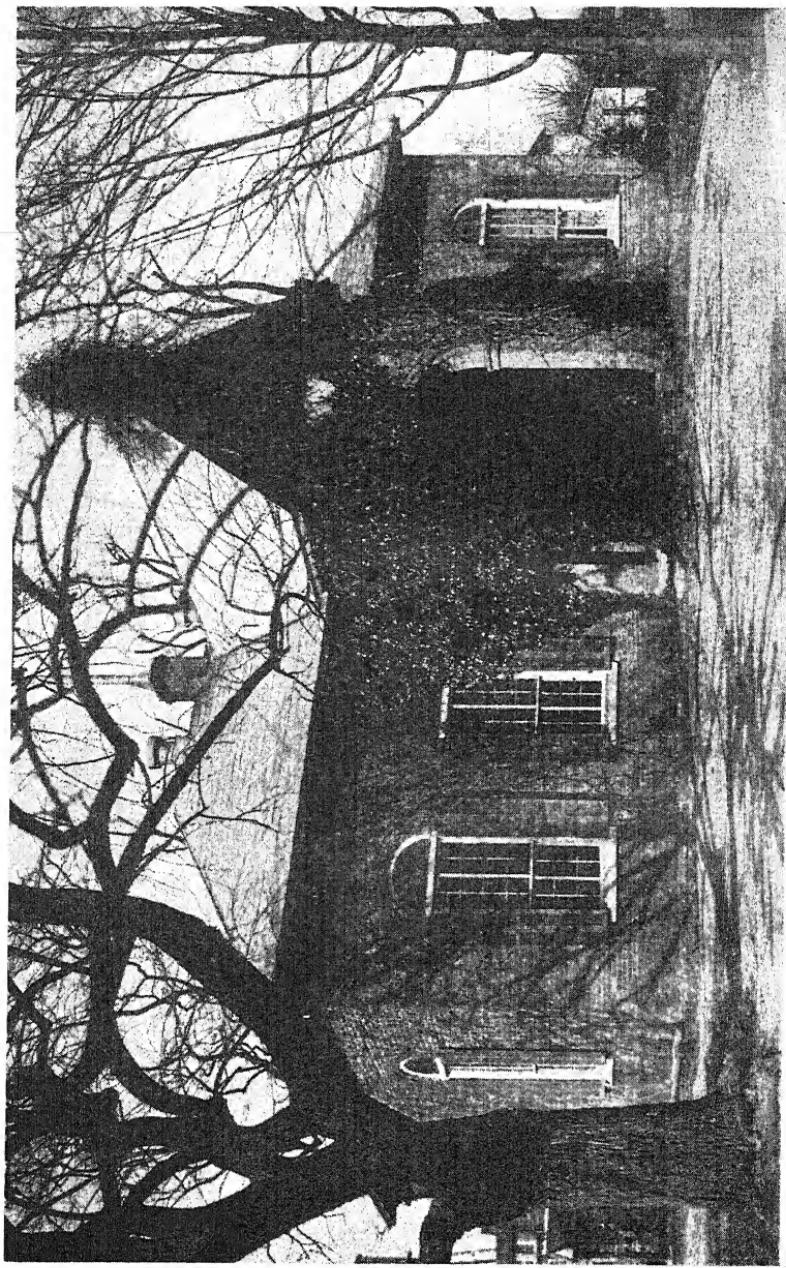
SITE OF ELDER SCERVANT JONES'S RESIDENCE: Rev. Scervant Jones, Baptist minister who preached in the Powder Horn for twenty-five years, once lived at South Henry and Duke of Gloucester Streets, on the now vacant southeast corner. (19-a.)

SITE OF ENGLISH COFFEE SHOP: This shop was important as the place where Governor Fauquier, in 1765, observed the excited crowd (at the Capitol and on the street) when George Mercer, the British Stamp agent, appeared to put the Stamp Act into effect in Williamsburg, but was forced by popular clamor to resign his office. The Coffee Shop stood somewhere between the Kerr House and the Purdie Dwelling. (40.)

SITE OF THE EXCHANGE: On Duke of Gloucester Street, Extended, east of the Capitol. Here, in the vicinity of the Blue Bell Tavern, the merchants association, with London bills of exchange, conducted their banking business, after the manner of the times, in a sort of clearing house for their commercial transactions. The site is now an enclosed lawn beautifying the eastern approach to the restored House of Burgesses. (99.)

SITE OF THE FIRST MATTEY SCHOOL: This school, founded in 1706 by Mary Whaley, widow, to memorialize the name of her nine-year-old child, stood on Capitol Landing Road. The three buildings were frame structures—the school house, a dwelling, and a stable. The Whaley school land was bounded on the south by the Pearson Tan-yard property. (76.)

SITE OF FIRST THEATRE IN AMERICA: Here William Levingston built, in 1716, the first theatre in America. It faced Palace Green and was conducted by Charles Stagg and his wife. Levingston had purchased three lots here on which he had also a dwelling and a bowling green. He mortgaged the lots for 500 years!—but soon forfeited the property, and in 1745 the theatre was owned by a stock company of prominent citizens, who donated it to the city for a



Matney School, on Palace Site 1870. (See page 57)

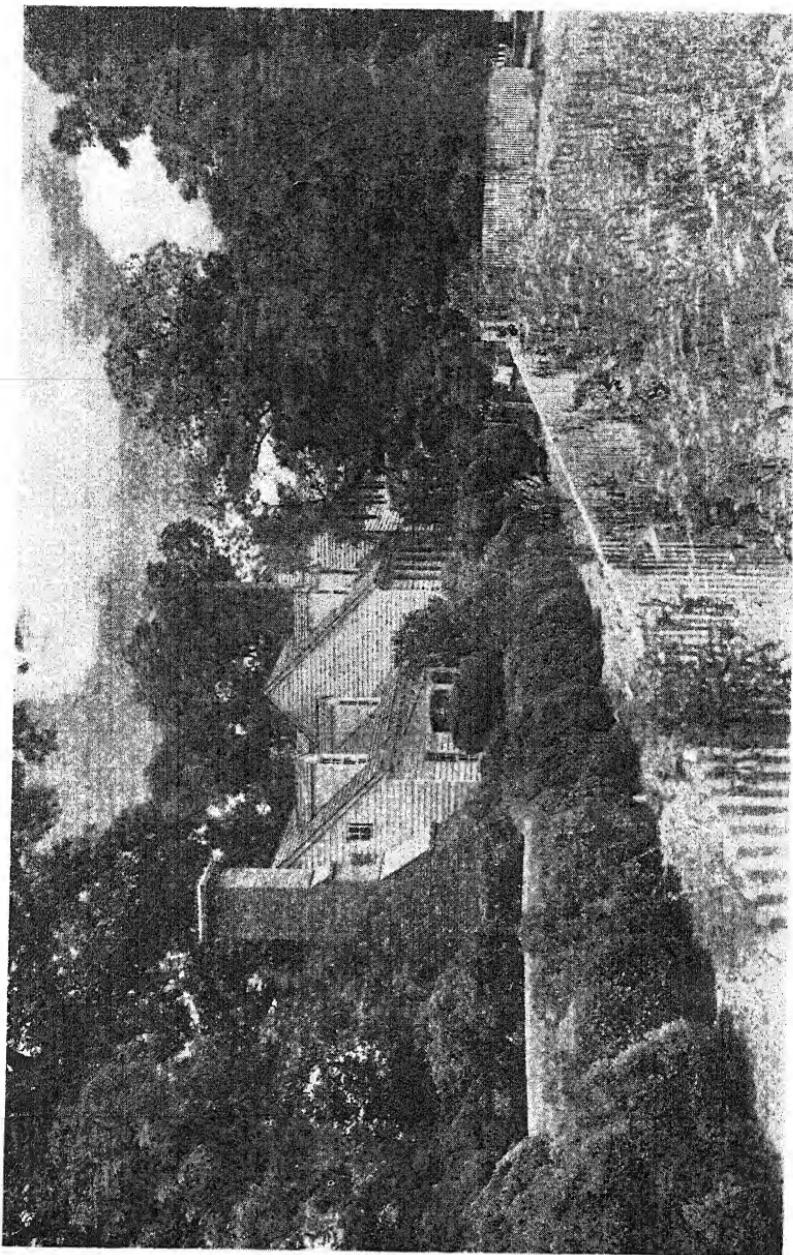
town hall; it was used as such until 1770. Excavations by the Restoration revealed fragmentary foundations of the small theatre and other buildings. The Livingston lots have long been included in the premises of the St. George Tucker House. (86.)

SITE OF SECOND THEATRE IN VIRGINIA. On Waller Street, in east Williamsburg, east of the Capitol. The theatre was built in 1751. It became popular under the management of the Hallams (Lewis and Sarah) dramatic artists from London. Here Washington "went to the Play," as he often wrote in his diary, especially in 1768. Originally, it was a barn-like structure. (100.)

SITE OF JAMES TARPLEY'S STORE: This store stood on the southeast corner of Botetourt and Duke of Gloucester Streets, the lot having been purchased from the Richard Bland property near by—from Henry Wetherburn by James Tarpley in 1759. The bell in Bruton Church tower bears Tarpley's name as donor in 1761. The Restoration has uncovered the old foundations, preparatory to erecting a colonial type of store building in place of the modern structure razed February 14, 1935. (35.)

SITE OF THE JOHN BLAIR BUILDING: A four-room colonial dwelling house owned by John Blair, Sr., and family in the eighteenth century, stood on Duke of Gloucester Street, west of the Ludwell-Paradise House; and later was the property of Ludwell-Lee heirs. The excavated foundation of this house has been left exposed for interested tourists. (55.)

SITES OF PUBLIC HOUSES PATRONIZED BY WASHINGTON: The Restoration has located the sites of several houses of public entertainment which George Washington patronized for his meals. The one where we find him (in his diary) most frequently, both for dining and supping, and "at the Club," was that of Mrs. Christian Campbell, whose place was in Dr. Carter's brick house, at Botetourt and Duke of Gloucester (S.W.). There was also a Mrs. Campbell's coffee shop on Waller Street. James Carter's place on Waller Street is also of particular interest. At Carter's Public House Washington and his family were guests, and his diary gives the amounts he paid Carter for the care also of his horses. At Jane Vobe's bon-ton tavern—the



St. George Tucker House

Eagle Hotel—(formerly the King's Arms), opposite the Raleigh Tavern, Washington and Baron Steuben lodged in 1781. (34) and (38).

SITE OF THE TETEREL SHOP: West of the new shop on the site of Davidson's Apothecary Shop stood a building built in 1767 by William Waters, owned in the next century by Francis Teterel. On this site is now a new colonial Restoration shop. (West of No. 51-b.)

SIX-CHIMNEY LOT: The name given to the site of the Daniel Parke Custis mansion, after the residence was destroyed by fire, some time after Mrs. Custis became Mrs. Washington. Only the old Martha Custis Kitchen remains on the lot, which is State property now. (130.)

ST. GEORGE TUCKER HOUSE: The property of St. George Tucker, purchased from Edmund Randolph, circa 1788-90. Tucker came from Bermuda. He was a pupil of Wythe and succeeded him as professor of law at the College of William and Mary. He was called the American Blackstone. His descendants still live in the house. The property includes the three lots on which William Levingston built his theatre, bowling green, and residence, in 1716; owned later by Dr. Archibald Blair, then by Dr. George Gilmer, who had an apothecary shop here in 1745. Here, the first Christmas tree in Williamsburg was set up in 1845, by Professor Charles Minnegerode, of William and Mary. The plan of the interior of the Tucker House is unique and wonderful, the middle, two-story section being the oldest part. A Restoration architect once called it the House of Five Stairs. The west end (kitchen and chimney) is entirely new. Restored in 1930-31. The long, white house on Nicholson Street, near Palace Green. (88.)

SYLVAN WILLIAMSBURG: The old colonial capital is a city of trees. A census taken in 1928 showed eighty-seven varieties here. Among this number are the aspen, beech, bamboo, catalpa, cedar, cork elm, crape myrtle (a tree shrub), dogwood, elm, hackberry, hickory, holly, horse chestnut, Kentucky coffee, loblolly pine, locust, maple, magnolia, mahogany, mimosa; French mulberry (silk-worm tree), paper mulberry (gnarled variety), oak, osage orange, Paradise (ail-

anthus), pecan, persimmon, plane (sycamore), poplar, redbud, shad, spruce, sweet gum, walnut, wild cherry, willow, and yellowwood. (See paragraph on Historic Trees.) Many live oaks were included in the \$6,000 worth of trees planted by the Restoration in 1935.

TALIAFERRO-COLE HOUSE: A large frame house, of the colonial era, with a modern addition, and built, perhaps, by Charles Taliaferro, a coach and riding-chair maker, who held early ownership of the lot here—circa 1750. An old shop also stands on the property today. House owned (1815-44) by Dr. Jesse Cole, postmaster in 1830, and grandfather of the present owner, H. Dennison Cole. At Duke of Gloucester and Nassau Streets. (20.)

TAZEWELL HALL: Built by John Randolph, son of Sir John Randolph, before 1762, and the birthplace of Edmund Randolph, first United States Attorney-General. Named after United States Senator Henry Tazewell, who owned the property from 1794-99. Prior to this time, one thousand five hundred and two acres were attached to this old colonial home; a social center where Jefferson and Washington were frequent guests before the Revolution. For years Tazewell Hall was assessed in the name of Peyton Randolph, as his brother John (a loyalist) had gone to England. This place has had eight different owners since the War Between the States. Standing on only about four acres, it now faces east; its original site was at the end of England Street, and faced north. Noted for its fine colonial interior wood-work. Unrestored Restoration property. (129.)

TIMSON HOUSE: A small colonial dwelling of very odd architecture. Built prior to 1717 by William Timson, who in this year sold it to James Sheild, who devised it to his son Matthew. In 1744, Matthew Sheild sold the house to William Pegram. Pegram and his wife Sarah (neither could write), in 1745, sold the property ("all that Lott or half acre . . . denoted by Number 323") to James Wray for \$60 current money. Wray was a carpenter employed in repairing the Palace in 1751. The location of this "lott" and house was afterwards indicated on the old Williamsburg map as the Ferguson lot, Sidney Ferguson having sold it to Judge John M. Gregory. Gregory, in 1843, sold this lot, together with the whole square, to Robert H.

Armistead. The place was the home of an old dairy-woman eighty odd years ago. In 1927-28, this cottage was the home of Phi Mu, of William and Mary. Restoration property, not yet restored. On Minor Terrace, at Nassau and Prince George Streets, south of the Matthew Whaley school building. (77.)

TRAVIS HOUSE: The history of this house begins with the will of Jonathan Druitt, of April 30, 1735, providing, conditionally, for the sale of the lots on which the house afterwards was built, for a charity fund for the poor of Bruton Parish Church. The oldest part, with a brick end, was built in 1765 by Edward Champion Travis, of the ancient Jamestown family. Associated by descendants of the builder with three wars of the United States. Susanna Travis, a granddaughter, married Edmund Ruffin, the agriculturist, who, some writers claim, fired the first gun at Fort Sumter. House moved by the Restoration from West Francis Street, where it had been used as an administrative building of the Eastern State Hospital, across a trestle over a ravine, to Duke of Gloucester Street, near Bruton Church, and there restored. The eastern portion stands on the site of the old City Hotel destroyed during the War Between the States. A holly tea-garden in the rear. (27.)

VAIDEN HOUSE: In 1712, the house then here, on Lot 55, was sold by Jacob Flourney, goldsmith (for £61-1-6), to Susanna Allen, spinster, who afterwards kept an inn here. At this location there was also once a wigmaker's shop. The present frame residence, of the early Republic era, has undergone extensive alterations since the eastern part of the house was used by John Holdsworth Barlow, Sr., for his general merchandise store, prior to the War Between the States. Now private property. East of Raleigh Tavern. (48.)

VICTORIA LEE HOUSE: Where this unpainted old residence stands, John Marott, ordinary keeper, in 1717, purchased from the attorney of Richard Wharton, mariner in England, Lot 56 "& ye mansion or dwelling house thereon now standing or being." In 1762, Joseph Scrivener was a merchant here. In 1778, Dr. William Pasteur and Dr. John M. Galt had an apothecary shop here, and on April 16, 1798, Dr. Galt, by deed of gift, conveyed part of this lot to his son, Alexander Dickie Galt. The property is now the residence of descendants

of emigrant Henry Lee, of Kiskiacke, in York County. Privately owned. (47.)

VIRGINIA GAZETTE PRINTING OFFICE SITE: East of Dr. Blair's Apothecary Shop, on Duke of Gloucester Street, William Parks in 1730 set up, on Lot 48, the first printing plant in Virginia. Here, in 1736, he established the *Virginia Gazette* (August 6); it was published till the end of the Revolution—in Richmond after 1780. Here, Parks printed two editions of William Stith's *History of Virginia* in 1747; and here, also, William Hunter printed an edition of the *Laws of Virginia* in 1752. The historic shop, used in colonial times also for a bookstore and a post office, burned about fifty years ago. The site belongs to the owner of the Richard Bland Tavern. (52.) The *Virginia Gazette* was reestablished at another location in 1930. (52-a.)

WHEATLAND: Once known as the Holt House, built on another location by William Holt, mayor of Williamsburg, in 1781, and later moved to its present location. Also once called Northington. This large frame residence, with interesting old-time interiors (and a modern addition) is on the site of the Henry Tyler homestead. Henry Tyler, III, in 1750, sold a portion of the original grant of 1652, including this location, to Dr. John Amsden. Later, it was part of the Prentis estate. (See map of old Williamsburg.) The origin of the great semi-circular stone steps prompts an intriguing question, when one recalls the tradition that from these steps Spotswood mounted his steed when he rode away on his transmontane expedition. If so, they came from the Governor's Palace. Private property, outside of the Restoration area. On North Henry Street. (73.)

WHERE THE LION AND THE UNICORN STOOD: The old Red Lion Inn, a small building with three dormers, and built in 1718, stood just east of the Victoria Lee House, and adjoining it on the east was Burdette's Ordinary, the Sign of Edinburg Castle, built in 1718 by Francis Sharpe, the site of which shows an excavated old foundation. The Unicorn's Horn was a small colonial shop west of the Raleigh Tavern, and its old foundations are under the lawn of the restored tavern. (46) and (50).

WIGMAKER'S HOUSE: This little antique cottage, once the home of

Blovet Pasteur, wigmaker, was moved from Nicholson Street and renovated, with an addition, by a college professor, who later sold it to the Restoration. In recent times, it had been the home of a Negro blacksmith and his wife, Patsy Custis, highly respected by her many friends among the white folks. (110.)

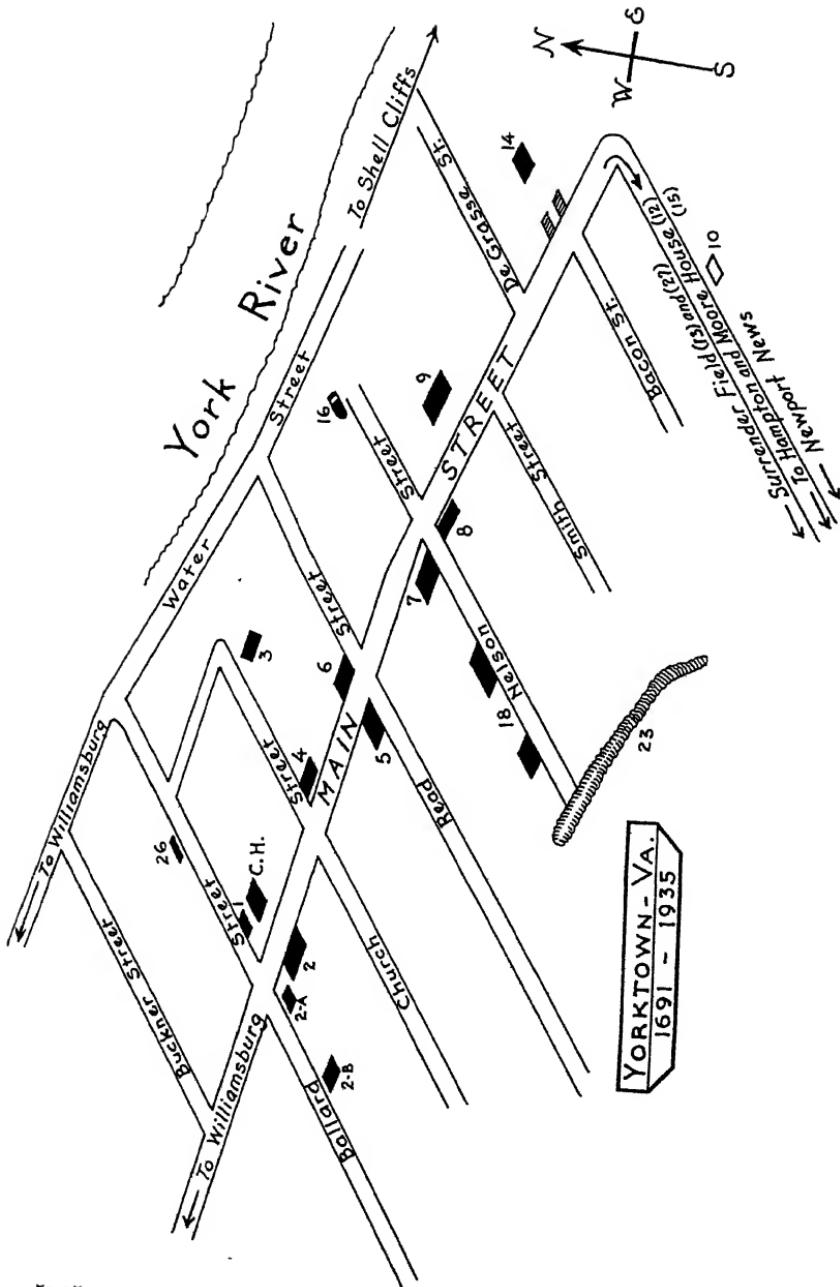
WILLIAMSBURG CANAL: In 1772 it was proposed to build a canal across Williamsburg by connecting the heads of College Creek and Queen's Creek, and money was subscribed for the enterprise; but the approach of the Revolution brought the project to an untimely end.

WILLIAMSBURG FEMALE ACADEMY: This school, on the site of the old Capitol, was built from the ruins of the historic state house some time after the second fire in 1832. Here a Frenchman named Lefebvre, conducted a private school before the War Between the States. A picture of the school is preserved in the College library.

WILLIAMSBURG FIRE DEPARTMENT: A new brick building, including the fire engine, donated to the city by the Rockefeller Restoration. This engine saved Bassett Hall from utter destruction, in May, 1930 On south Henry Street. (19.)

WILLIAMSBURG POST OFFICE: In the large, two-story Restoration building, in the section of new colonial shops, just east of the college. Here, since Christmas, 1930, when the Government vacated the old Methodist church, of 1842, on Market Square, which after its abandonment in 1926, had been occupied as the U. S. Post Office. The second story is occupied by the Williamsburg Restoration, Inc. (64.)

WYTHE HOUSE: The home of George Wythe, first professor of law in America, at the College of William and Mary. Built in 1755 by Richard Taliaferro, Wythe's father-in-law. Here, Washington had his headquarters, September 14-28, 1781. The house was Rochambeau's headquarters after the Yorktown Campaign. Wythe is credited with the authorship of the Seal of Virginia. He was also a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the Federal Convention, of 1787, and Chancellor of Virginia for twenty years. The famous shrine was purchased by the Colonial Dames for Bruton Parish, and after its restoration by the church, it became the parish house. The organization meeting of the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association, Inc., was held here in August, 1930. (79.)



III

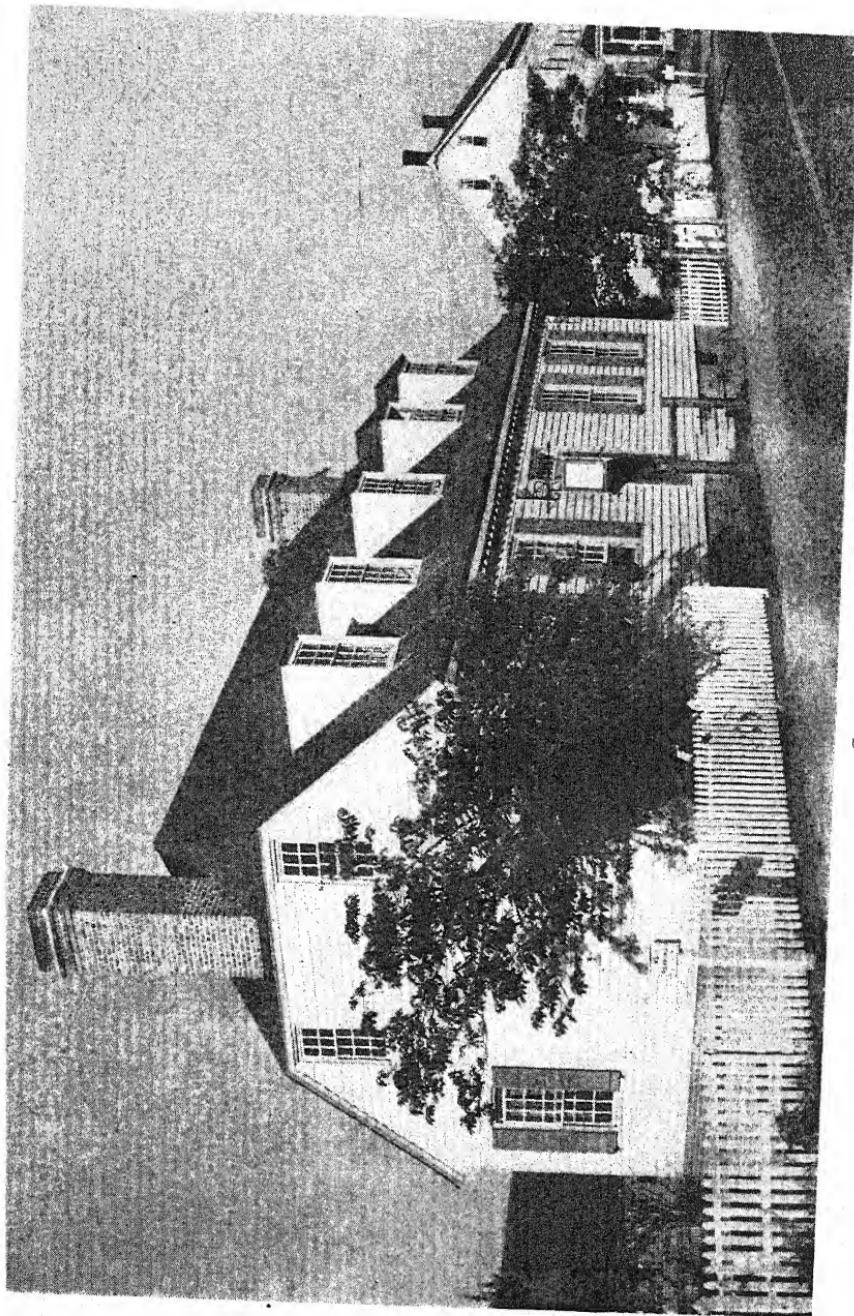
YORKTOWN

YORK COUNTY was first called Charles River County, in 1634, being then one of the original eight shires in Virginia.

The name was changed to York in 1642. The first settlers on the York River were John Utie and John West, on King's Creek and Felgate's Creek, above the present Yorktown. John West was a brother of Lord Delaware, governor at Jamestown, 1610-11. At Utie-maria, the seat of John Utie, the first court in York County was held, June 12, 1633; then at York, on Wormeley's Creek, July 7, 1634. The French ordinary, or Halfway House (towards Williamsburg) became the county seat in 1680. In 1697, a new courthouse was built at Yorktown. This courthouse stood until the time of McClellan's Peninsula campaign of 1862. Parson John Camm, Virginia's John Alden, lived at Halfway House at the time of his death. John West's patent became, in 1650, the famous tobacco plantation of Bellfield, owned by Edward Digges, governor of Virginia, 1655-58. John West's son, Lieutenant-Colonel John West, was the first child born of English parents on the York River, and became the founder of West Point, at the junction of the Pamunkey and the Mattaponi, to form the York River. Bellfield is now owned by the United States Government, only several ancient tombs remaining to mark the site of the ancestral home of the once prominent Digges family.

The Town of Yorke was laid out in 1691, on land originally patented about 1630 by Nicholas Martiau, maternal ancestor of General George Washington and General Thomas Nelson. Lawrence Smith, of Gloucester County (north of the York), surveyed the Port Land into half-acre lots for a town, and his original map of Yorke is on record. Joseph Ring and Thomas Ballard were the first feoffees appointed by the county court to sell these lots. The names of the streets in Yorktown are: Main Street, and those which cross it, in order from the northwest, as follows: Buckner, Ballard; Grace, Read, Nelson, Smith, Bacon, and De Grasse.

In 1781, Yorktown had sixty houses and four hundred people. The population is smaller today. In the War Between the States, Yorktown was abandoned by the inhabitants, as it was occupied and fortified, first, by the Confederate forces, and then by the Federal army.



Swan Tavern

during which period the Battle of Williamsburg was fought (May 5, 1862). But Yorktown is a national landmark and a shrine of patriotism, because the surrender of the British army here, to the American and French allies following a thirteen-day siege, on October 19, 1781, marks the little village as the birthplace of American independence. The inclusion of the Yorktown Battlefield in the National Colonial Monument area, which links it with Jamestown Island and colonial Williamsburg, by means of a scenic highway, makes the quaint and quiet little town of York a world mecca. Concerning Yorktown, former Governor E. Lee Trinkle once said, "It is an outrage for a boy or girl of America to be born, to live and to die, to have enjoyed the blessings that our nation offers and never to have visited such a spot as Yorktown."

YORKTOWN LANDMARKS

1. **YORKTOWN COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.** The records here date from 1633. The office is a small building erected since the War Between the States, but doubled in size and provided with a fireproof vault for protecting the valuable court records, in 1930. Three times, when war threatened their destruction, these ancient deeds, wills, and court orders were removed from Yorktown, in 1862, by Bolivar Sheild, then clerk of the court, who guarded them until it was safe to return them to the county seat. A dozen or more of the old volumes have been restored by patriotic organizations and individuals. Here are found many old court records for Williamsburg, for the northern half of the old colonial capital was included in York County until 1878; and the data preserved in this little building has been of great benefit to the Rockefeller Restoration at Williamsburg.

2. **SWAN TAVERN:** Originally built by Thomas Nelson and Joseph Walker prior to 1722, in which year they covenanted that each should own one-half of the property. In 1761, William Nelson, by deed of gift, conveyed the Swan Tavern to his son Thomas Nelson, Jr. Early in the nineteenth century, it was owned by Elder Scervant Jones, Baptist minister in Williamsburg; later, by Matthew Wills whose widow called it the Washington Hotel; but the Swan name survived. William Nelson (IV), grandson of General Nelson, owned it from 1833 to 1850. Robert Anderson closed the Swan as a tavern

on July 21, 1852. In 1862 it was destroyed by the explosion of McClellan's ammunition stored in the courthouse. The Swan, rebuilt in 1880, was burned thirty years later. After extensive excavations and research, this historic tavern was restored on the original foundation by the National Park Service, in 1934. The restored Swan Tavern will be used as a museum and as a research office. The Swan kitchen (2a) is used for a culinary museum, and the reconstructed stable (2b) houses interesting and valuable archaeological exhibits. Some of the old daybook accounts of the famous inn have been preserved.

3. GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH: The church of York-Hampton Parish, built of marl rock from the York River, about 1697. A vestry building may have stood, in colonial times, on the old marl founda-



Grace Church

tion ruin near by. The history of the bell is a unique and interesting story. Used as a magazine by Cornwallis. Burned (1814) by a marauding band of British soldiers in the War of 1812. It stood for years, but a ruin, until restored through the faithful efforts of a few women. Here, in the little cemetery, are the tombs of Thomas Nelson, the immigrant; of his son, President William Nelson, and of his grandson, General-Governor Thomas Nelson, Jr., the great Revolutionary patriot. Virginia's John Alden—Rev. John Camm—was minister of Grace Church prior to the Revolution. The churchyard was provided with a costly new brick wall in 1931, built on the foundation of the original wall, by Mrs. Chatfield Taylor.

4. **PHILIP LIGHTFOOT HOUSE:** The red brick cottage, at Grace and Main Streets. The lot was first purchased in 1707, and the building dates from about 1710. In 1716, Philip Lightfoot, Jr., from Tedington on the James River, while clerk of York County court, purchased this house of Joseph Mountfort. On October 1, 1783, Philip Lightfoot, of Caroline County, nephew of the York County clerk, the latter having been also a member of His Majesty's Council, for years before his death in 1748—sold the property to John Moss for £300. Moss on July 26, 1804, sold it to Peyton Southall, and the Southall family held it until after the War Between the States. After the war, the residence was converted into a hotel. To provide the necessary room a frame extension was built along Grace Street from lumber that had been used in building barracks for Federal soldiers. This two-story wing, once occupied by National Park officials, was pulled down in 1935. After several transfers, late in the past century, the ownership passed, early in the present century, to the late Judge Howard Ferris, of Cincinnati. The property was known as the Yorktown Hotel until 1930. In 1931, when it was first publicly named the Lightfoot House, it was acquired by the National Park Service, and, restored in 1935, it is now the office of the Superintendent of the Colonial National Monument, Mr. B. Floyd Flickinger, and his staff.

5. **COLONIAL CUSTOMHOUSE:** Oldest in America. Erected in 1706. Cradle of the American tariff system, when Yorktown was the port of entry for several northern cities. Early in the World War, the old customhouse was purchased for a chapter house by the Comte de



Oldest Customhouse in America

Grasse local D. A. R. chapter. In 1930, it was restored, with an enclosing brick wall, at a cost of over \$25,000, through the generosity of Mrs. Arthur Kelly Evans, of Hot Springs, Virginia. Besides housing historic relics and memorials, it bears on its exterior a beautiful bronze tablet recording its early history.

6. DIGGES HOUSE: Built in 1705, by John Martin. Owned in 1733-84 by Cole and Dudley Digges, descendants of Governor Edward Digges. Restored in 1925 by Mrs. Carroll Paul, of Marquette, Michigan. The home of the regent of the Comte de Grasse chapter of the national society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Here was born Dudley Digges, prominent figure in the Revolution, friend of Patrick Henry, and lieutenant-governor of Virginia in 1781. His old home, in Williamsburg, is preserved in a modern residence.



Diggs House

7. NELSON HOUSE: The premier patriotic shrine of Yorktown. A splendid example of Georgian architecture, built in 1740, by President William Nelson. Home of General Thomas Nelson during the Revolutionary War. (Prior to the siege of Yorktown, General Nelson had removed his family to Hanover County). Directed by General Nelson himself, his mansion was fired on by Lafayette's cannoneers, to drive out Lord Cornwallis, supposed then to be occupying this house after he was compelled to vacate the fine residence of Secretary Thomas Nelson (the general's uncle), which he had occupied as his first headquarters. Two cannon balls, relics of the struggle for liberty, remain in the eastern wall of the Nelson House. Lafayette was entertained here in 1824, when a grand reception was given the French marquis on the occasion of the jubilee celebration of Cornwallis' surrender in October of that year. Benson J. Lossing, the historian, was a guest here in 1848. The Federal military officer, Keys, occupied the house when McClellan conducted his Peninsula campaign. Restored in recent years by the late Mr. and Mrs. George P. Blow. The beautiful Italian garden, enclosed by a high brick wall, is the delight of visitors.

A bust portrait of Cornwallis, on a bronze tablet, on the Nelson Street end of the historic mansion, was unveiled in October, 1931, during the sesquicentennial of the British surrender.

8. SHEILD HOUSE: The oldest house in Yorktown. Built by Thomas Sessions prior to 1699. Owned in the past century by members of the noted Nelson family, with which the historic Sheild family intermarried. Purchased by the late Conway Howard Sheild, in 1901. Now the home of Mrs. Catherine Sheild, directress of the Yorktown branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. Taft, Harding, Wilson and Hoover have visited here. The narrow Nelson Street separates this historic landmark from the Nelson shrine.

9. WEST HOUSE: Built in 1706 by Miles and Emanuel Wills: named after Major John R. West, from the Eastern Shore, whose ancestor, Colonel John West, is believed to have been the John West pardoned by Governor Berkeley for participation in Bacon's Rebellion. Major West married Elizabeth Nelson, a granddaughter of General Thomas Nelson, Jr. Unlike the other colonial homes in Yorktown, the West House is a frame building. It is said to have been occupied by British officers in 1781. It still bears the marks of three cannon balls that passed through it in the Battle of Yorktown, one hundred fifty years ago. It is distinguished by a typical colonial interior, wide hall and original paint on the high paneled walls.

10. FOUNDATION OF SECRETARY NELSON's HOUSE: Thomas Nelson, secretary of state, was the brother of William Nelson, president of the council. His house, built by his father, "Scotch Tom" Nelson, from Penrith, in northern England, in 1725, was General Cornwallis's first headquarters at Yorktown until October 10th, when the secretary and the British earl were compelled to vacate the fine residence because of the destructive fire from the allied army's batteries. The house, perforated with cannon shot, stood about fifteen years after the Battle of Yorktown. The old foundation, so long neglected and almost forgotten, became the property of the local A. P. V. A. in 1927. The beautiful granite marker on the site was placed by this society in 1930.

11. GLOUCESTER POINT (Opposite Yorktown, across the river): Originally called Tindall's (Tyndall's) Point, after Robert Tindall,



Nelson House

one of the Jamestown settlers in 1607. This peninsula ground was a British fortified post, with Dundas, Simcoe and Tarleton in command. The besiegers, under De Choisy, included militia, cavalry and marines. Here, on October 3d, Colonel Tarleton was defeated by De Choisy, the British colonel narrowly escaping capture. Gloucester Point was the first objective in Cornwallis's attempted escape from Yorktown, in which he was thwarted by a sudden and violent storm. The following day he offered to capitulate. Gloucester Point is included in the proclaimed area of the Colonial National Monument.

12. MOORE HOUSE ON TEMPLE FARM: Here, at the home of Augustine Moore, the British and allied commissioners met, October 18, 1781, to formulate articles of capitulation for Lord Cornwallis.



Sheild House

Present, on the part of the British, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Dundas and Major Alexander Ross; on the part of the Americans and French, Lieutenant-Colonel John Laurens and Viscount de Noailles. No signatures were affixed to these articles of capitulation at the Moore House. They were signed the next day by Cornwallis and Symonds in Yorktown, and by Washington, Rochambeau and De Barras in the trenches. Temple Farm is a part of the grant of land made in 1631 to Sir John Harvey, and which he called Yorke. Harvey was governor at Jamestown, and became so tyrannical that, in 1635, he was deposed by his council and sent back to England. Here, in 1650, Colonel Henry Norwood and four other Cavalier refugees from England were entertained by Esquire George Ludlow in the house that antedated the Moore House, the latter dating from about 1750. On Temple Farm, the site of the original York Village (Church-

field), is the tomb of Major William Gooch, of the Council, and the oldest on the peninsula; the date is 1655. Temple Farm was the camping ground for the military companies from many states and for the Masonic fraternity at the Yorktown Centennial in 1881. This historic estate was purchased in 1929 by the Rockefeller Restoration to secure it as a patriotic shrine for the U. S. Government, and it is now included in the Colonial National Monument. After being restored it was dedicated with elaborate ceremonies, on October 18, 1934. It is open to visitors, free. It is named after Augustine Moore, a friend of General Thomas Nelson.

13. SWORD SURRENDER MONUMENT: A shaft that stood near the southeastern corner of the National Cemetery, was erected by John W. Shaw, keeper of the cemetery, soon after the War Between the States, to mark the (supposed) spot where General Charles O'Hara surrendered Lord Cornwallis's sword to General Benjamin Lincoln. General Nelson's sons had marked the spot by planting several tulip trees. They were destroyed in the Peninsula campaign of 1862. The right spot, the Surrender Field, is where the sesquicentennial ceremonies were held. Mr. Shaw's marker has been removed by the Colonial National Monument.

14. NATIONAL YORKTOWN MONUMENT, 1781-1881: The monument, begun in 1881, was completed in 1885. The corner stone, six feet in the ground, and containing more than one hundred articles, was laid by the Masonic order, October 19, 1881, a century (lacking a few days) after the old Continental Congress had resolved to erect a marble column to commemorate the surrender of the British army, and thereby the achievement of American independence. This monument is a memorial to both the Americans under Washington and the French under Rochambeau and De Grasse. At the centennial celebration of Cornwallis's surrender, President Chester A. Arthur was present, and sat in the Botetourt Masonic chair from the Masonic lodge in Williamsburg. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, delivered the oration. This memorial, signifying victory by the aid of America's French ally, ranks in beauty and grandeur and historical importance with the Washington Monument in the national capital, and with the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor. It



West House

stands in a government plot of ten acres, and is ninety-five feet six inches high. The thirteen female figures are symbolic of the original thirteen States. Michael Glennan, of Norfolk, was the originator of the 1881 Centennial celebration, and in contemplating the meaning of this magnificent tribute to American and French heroism and bravery, as a mecca for patriots, the name of Michael Glennan, the newspaper editor, should not be neglected nor forgotten.

15. BATTLEFIELD MEMORIALS: On the road to the Moore House, nearly opposite each other, stand two granite monuments bearing bronze tablets in tribute to French and American soldiers. One commemorates the dash and bravery of Lafayette's "dear light infantry," under Alexander Hamilton, in capturing the British redoubt number ten; the other memorializes the vigor and valor of the four hundred French troops under William Deuxponts, in taking redoubt number nine—both at the same hour, October 14, 1781. These two brilliant

assaults were fatal to British hopes, and hastened the surrender. The site of Redoubt 10 has been obliterated by erosion of York Cliffs.

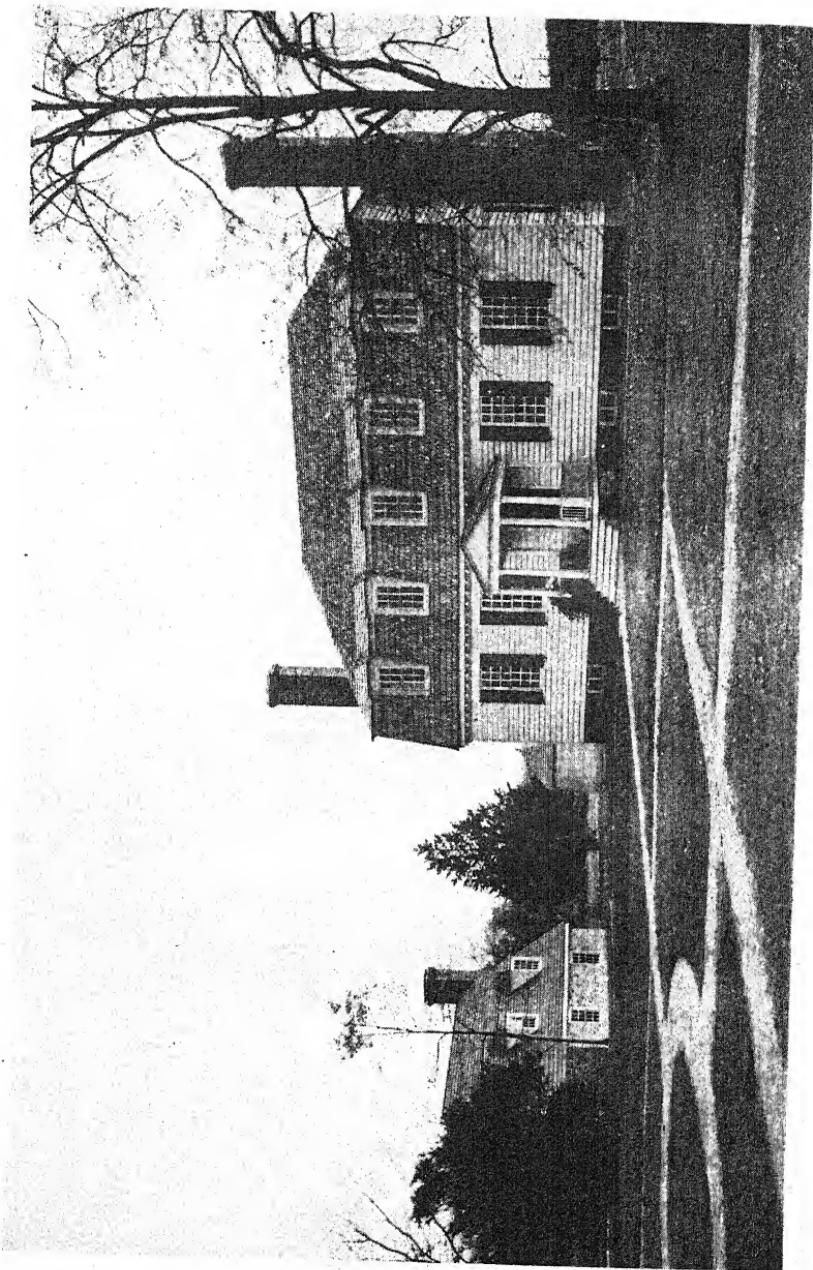
16. CORNWALLIS'S CAVE: A small cavern, in the marl cliff facing the York River, was not Cornwallis's Cave. Further down the river, the British general had an artificial cave which he used for a council chamber; but that has long ago disappeared. (See Howe's *History of Virginia* and Lossing's *Field Book of the Revolution*.)

17. FRENCH SOLDIERS' GRAVES: The popular name for the military cemetery containing the bodies of a number of French soldiers who fell in the Battle of Yorktown, in 1781. The graves are on Wormley's Creek, beyond the Moore House, near what was Washington's Lodge, headquarters of General Washington. Located only a few years ago, but now protected by an iron fence.

18. NELSON STREET HOUSES: In the Nelson House garden, standing along Nelson Street, are two interesting dwellings. One, a fine brick house, with dormer windows, was the home of Edmund Smith, son of Lawrence Smith, the official surveyor of Yorktown in 1691. Its date, 1753. The other, nearer the old Confederate fortifications, is a beautiful frame residence called the Pearl House. The history of both of the houses is rather obscure. However, they are now included in the Nelson House property.

19. RINGFIELD: The home of Joseph Ring, one of the first two feoffees appointed by the court of Yorke to sell lots for the Town of Yorke, in 1691. He died in 1702. The large two-story brick house, with dormer windows, called Lansdowne in recent years, stood between King's and Felgate's Creeks, above Yorktown. In the time of the World War, it burned on the same day a family living there moved out of the building. The old plantation here was patented by Robert Felgate, a London ship captain, whose will was made in 1640. In 1772, Landon Carter, of Sabine Hall, in Richmond County, owned Ringfield. Only the foundation ruins of the old landmark, partially uncovered in 1934, remain. Within the Navy Mine Depot Reservation.

20. KISKYACKE: *The oldest Lee house in America.* In the Navy Mine Depot Reservation, part of the original forest region of the



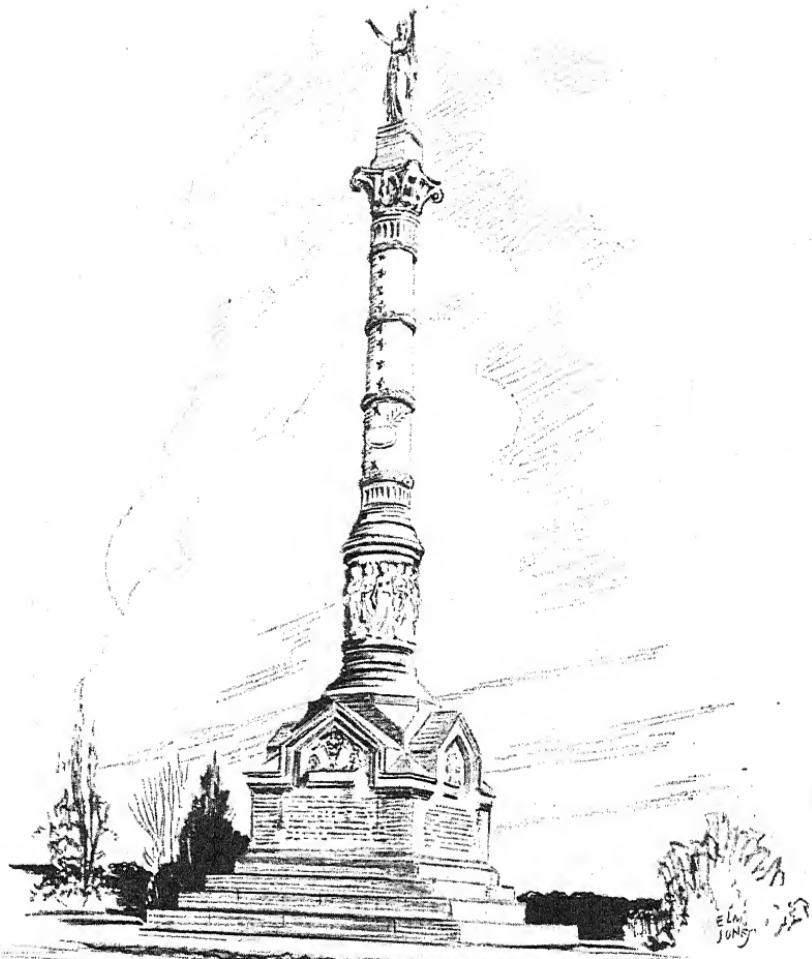
The Moore House

Kiskiak Indians, the settlement of which was authorized by Act of the General Court, October 8, 1630. Chischyacke Cottage was the home of Henry Lee, brother of Richard Lee, immigrant, who settled in the Northern Neck and founded the Stratford family of Lees, after he had first settled at Paradise in York County (its site almost unknown in Gloucester today). On the British military map of the Yorktown siege, Kiskiak is called the Brick House. This quaint little Lee House vies in antiquity, with the Thomas Rolfe House and Chippokes in Surry County, and the Adam Thoroughgood House in Princess Anne County. It remained in the Lee family from early in the seventeenth century until the World War—about 175 years. The name may be spelled many ways—exchanging i and y for each other, Ch and K for each other, or interchanging the position of these four letters, singly or in pairs—and the word will always spell Kiskiak.

21. BELLFIELD. A famous plantation and seat belonging to Governor Edward Digges (1655-58) son of Sir Dudley Digges, of England, now included in the Navy Mine Base, near Yorktown. The second Digges House here stood until after the purchase of the old plantation by the United States Government. Tombs of the Digges family, however, are still preserved. Edward Digges was prominent in the effort to supplant tobacco raising with silk culture. The Bellfield plantation, however, was famous for its tobacco—the best tobacco shipped to England.

22. PORTO BELLO: The country seat of Governor Dunmore, on Queen's Creek, northwest of Williamsburg. Dunmore purchased it in 1773. Here George Washington ate breakfast with the governor on May 26, 1774. His servants at the Palace in the colonial capital fled to Porto Bello when the royal governor fled to His Majesty's ship, the *Fowey*, on the York, in June, 1775. The house is now half brick (below) and half frame (above), following its repair after a fire in recent years. After Dunmore left Virginia, the property was escheated to the new government of the State.

23. DEFENSES OF YORKTOWN: Earthen fortifications erected by Cornwallis, as well as those built by the attacking American and French forces, were partially destroyed immediately after the surrender. Those that remained until the War Between the States were



Victory Monument

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utilized and altered by the armies then occupying Yorktown. Embankments here, prior to the reproduction of the old fortifications by the National Park Service for the Colonial National Monument—with one or two exceptions—were left by the armies of 1862. The Royal Welsh (Br.) Fusileer's Fort, which stood above Yorktown on the river, has been rebuilt. The *Charon*, sunk by French fire, has been raised, and the relics found are in the Monument Museum here and in the Mariners' Museum at Newport News. A French battery, on the Hampton Road has also been reconstructed by the Monument authorities.

24. WASHINGTON'S LODGE: Mr. Thomas Hill, as this gentleman called himself, owned the house in which Washington had his headquarters at Yorktown, according to a tradition on record. A mulberry tree sheltered the great commander-in-chief while he slept the first night after his arrival at Yorktown, for the famous siege. In 1881, Winthrop made eloquent reference to this tree in his oration at the centennial celebration of American independence. With Mr. Hill there lived a Quaker named Bushrod, and from his family Bushrod Washington received his Christian name.

25. RIPON HALL: On the York River, twelve miles above Yorktown, was the home of Edmund Jennings, Esq., president of the Governor's Council and acting governor of Virginia, 1701-06. Originally it was called Poplar Neck, the home of Joseph Croshaw, of the Justices Court, and a Burgess till 1677. The plantation was inherited from Croshaw by his son-in-law, Major John West, a nephew of Lord Delaware. West and his wife, Unity Croshaw, sold Poplar Neck to Jennings, who renamed it Ripon Hall after the cathedral town of Ripon in Yorkshire, England, after 1687. Ripon Hall later became the property of Landon Carter, son of "King" Carter, who devised it to his son Robert Wormley Carter, who devised it to his son George Carter, of Williamsburg, who, in 1801, sold the plantation of 1,500½ acres to Benjamin Carter Waller for 900 pounds current money of Virginia. Probably about this time the original house was replaced by the present large fifteen-room brick mansion, the main portion alone being forty by sixty feet. In 1853, the plantation was sold by William Waller to James Bigler, of Newburgh, N.



Yorktown Battlefield

Y. In 1862, the house was a war hospital. Ripon Hall now includes only eight acres of the original Poplar Neck peninsula. Known for years as Bigler's, this name has long obscured its historical importance. Now the great house, overlooking the majestic York River, is Ripon Hall again, six miles from Williamsburg, Northeast, on the John Rolfe Highway, Route 31, and is the home of a Nova Scotia Virginian.

26. MARTIAU MEMORIAL: A large granite marker bearing, in bronze relief, a life sketch of Nicholas Martiau, first patentee of land

at Yorktown (1631). Erected on the site of his home, on Ballard Street, October 17, 1931. Martiau (spelled Martian in York records), a French Huguenot, was "the earliest American ancestor of both General George Washington and Governor Thomas Nelson." Stoudt, his biographer, calls Martiau the Forgotten Man of American History.

27. FARINHOLT HOUSE. On the York River, below the battlefield of 1781, stands the vacant Farinholt House, the place made historic in the War Between the States by the balloon experiments of Count Zeppelin, the elder, for army observation purposes in 1862, in McClellan's "On to Richmond" campaign.

28. DR. GRIFFIN'S MEDICAL SHOP: The small apothecary shop, owned circa the Revolutionary period, by Dr. Corbin Griffin, was reconstructed in 1936 by the National Park Service, on its old foundation between the Lightfoot House and the Courthouse. Corbin Griffin, the son of Leroy Griffin, was a graduate in medicine. He was a member of the Yorktown committee of safety, 1775-76, an army surgeon of the Virginia line, and in 1780, a state senator. He died in 1813.

29. YORKTOWN SESQUICENTENNIAL: The United States Congress, in 1928, authorized the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the capitulation of Cornwallis and the surrender of the British army in 1781. The commemorative ceremonies were held on the historic Surrender Field of 300 acres south of Yorktown in October, 1931. Thirty-two states participated. Historical pageants featured Colonial Day (the 16th), Revolutionary Day (the 17th), and Anniversary Day (the 19th), a day which "deserves to be enshrined in the history of Yorktown in letters of gold." Sunday, the 18th, was Religious Day. The panorama of the "Surrender" was witnessed by 60,000 people. President Hoover and twelve governors were present, and delivered addresses. The United States Government published the full story of the sesquicentennial in a volume of nearly 400 pages.

30. COLONIAL NATIONAL MONUMENT: Established by presidential proclamation, December 31, 1930, pursuant to Act of Congress (The Cramton Bill), July, 1930, authorizing an appropriation of \$2,000,-

000 for a historical park to embrace the Yorktown Battlefield area, portions of Williamsburg, and Jamestown Island, the three to be connected by a scenic highway (500 feet wide). The monument was dedicated October 16, 1931—at the opening of the Yorktown Sesquicentennial. The development work done so far (1936) includes historical research, excavations, an archaeological museum, landscape engineering, battlefield markers, publications, and construction of the Yorktown-Williamsburg section of the eighteen or twenty-mile parkway to Jamestown. The historic Lightfoot House, acquired by the Government, was the headquarters of the superintendent and his staff until 1935. The building of this natural park monument is under the direction of the National Park Service. On December 26, 1935 the United States Government paid \$128,887.50 for 1,718.5 acres of the Newport News watershed for development in connection with this historical project. When completed (to include, possibly, Green Spring, Carter's Grove and Rosewell), the Colonial Monument will be a magnificent memorial of the birthplace of the republic (1607), of the cradle of constitutional government (1776), and of the achievement of American independence (1781).



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